MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN C[illegible]NICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,631 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO[illegible]ESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1942 Price 15 Sen

LIN IMPRESSED BY AUDIENCE; THANKS NATION

Nanking Publicity Minister Stresses Cooperation In Statement

EXPLAINS NEW MOVEMENT

Sincere Gratitude Also Expressed to Japan's Leaders for Support

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister for Publicity of the Nanking Government currently visiting Tokyo, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor Monday. After having been conferred this great honor which he accepted with awe and trepidation, Mr. Lin issued a significant statement in which he stressed the firm determination of his Government and people to stand back to back with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

His statement follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant me an audience this morning.

"His Imperial Majesty is deeply concerned about the future of East Asia and the well-being of the Nanking Government and its people. I am filled with awe and trepidation.

"The purpose of my present visit is to inspect the training of youths in Japan and to attend the East Asia Rehabilitation Conference.

"I have had interviews with Premier Tojo and the other State Ministers as well as high officials of the China Affairs Board, the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Japan East Asia Development League, the Japan Young Men's Associations, the Japan Boy Scouts, etc., and have expressed to them the determination of our Government and people to cooperate in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. I have also explained to them the mission of the New Nation Movement in China in its relation to China, Japan and East Asia as a whole.

"Premier Tojo left me in no doubt as to Japan's unflinching determination to fight through and to assist China. Other high officials are also solicitous of the growth of the Nanking Government and the future well-being of the two nations. They have shown unusual interest in and have great expectations of the New Nation Movement. For their sympathies and magnanimous support I express sincere gratitude, in which I know my Government and people share.

"I assure you that redoubled efforts will be made on the part of the Chinese Government and people to measure up to your high expectations."

ALEXANDRIA ENDANGERED BY SPEEDY AXIS ADVANCE

Italo-German Forces Reach Point 100 Kilometers West of Port, Says Marshal Rommel

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 3.—German and Italian forces operating in Egypt have reached a point only 100 kilometers west of Alexandria, Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel announced at the press conference he gave to newspapermen upon his arrival at Berlin today. At the conference was also present Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

"German and Italian forces have now advanced to a point 100 kilometers west of Alexandria," Marshal Rommel said. "The close cooperation of German and Italian troops is perfectly maintained in the Egyption front. Particularly the fighting ability of the Italian forces is superior.

"Recently, British forces tried to make counter-attacks twice, but every time the enemy was easily repulsed. I have full confidence in the complete victory of the Axis forces in North Africa."

Taylor in London

Domei

LISBON, October 3.—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, this afternoon arrived in London from Lisbon, according to a Reuter's report from London. The envoy is scheduled to remain in London for three days.

Tokyo Can Withstand Any Air Raid, Authorities Say on Basis of Drill

Monday's Maneuvers Participated by All Able-bodied Residents in 13 Wards; Exercises to Continue in Other Areas of Capital

The capital of Japan was pronounced as capable of easily withstanding any air-raid on however wide a scale early this morning by Lieutenant-General Koichi Komoda of the Defense Bureau of the Tokyo Municipal Government, and other authorities after all able-bodied residents, inhabiting an important section of the capital, had gone through a day and night of comprehensive air drills.

Men and women, fit to do battle against the enemy from the air, inhabiting the 13 wards of Kojimachi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Shinagawa, Meguro, Ebara, Omori, Kamata, Shibuya, and Setagaya, were out, manning the positions to which they were assigned, from 8 a.m. on Monday.

They sprang into action with the sounding of the air-raid alarm, which came at 9 a.m.

The wards affected immediately presented scenes of activity.

The exercises the residents went through in the morning were mainly in taking shelter from hostile planes.

Theoretically raiders dropped plenty of incendiary bombs with explosives.

Old persons and children were assisted to places of safety which had been provided in their houses.

Then all able-bodied persons, male and female, under the direction of volunteer air defense corps leaders, dealt in the prescribed manner with incendiary bombs and explosives which had been dropped theoretically from hostile planes.

From noon drills were staged in fire fighting and fire prevention, the administering of first aid and the repairing of places damaged by bombs.

General Komoda was on duty from early morning. At 8 a.m. with the sounding of the precautionary alarm in military uniform he showed up at the Kojimachi ward office, and to the assembled volunteer defense corps leaders gave instructions to be observed by them in the performance of their duties.

Sortly after the air-raid alarm was given, an incendiary bomb was "dropped" at Kojimachi 2-chome. It fell into a throughfare. Instantly the residents of the neighborhood, men and women, dealt with the fire which had been started by the missile.

General Komoda watched the operation from a point of vantage, and when it was at an end he declared himself completely satisfied with the performance of the residents who had made short work of putting out the fire hardly had it been set by the "enemy."

The General also was the witness of fire extinguishing drills as they were staged in other parts of the

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TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN P.I. NORMALIZED

90 Per Cent of Rail Facilities Restored in Program Ushered In by Japanese Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MANILA—The rehabilitation of the transport facilities in the Philippine Islands is progressing more rapidly than has been expected.

The Communications and Transportation Department of the Japanese Military Administration has concentrated its efforts on the rehabilitation of the facilities of transport to normalize the transportation of important daily necessities as well as to accelerate the exploitation of essential natural resources.

As a result, 90 per cent of the railway facilities have so far been restored and also most of the motorcar highways have been rehabilitated.

The Military Administration on September 15 established a special bureau for the management of land transportation facilities, which has put the Manila Railway under its management. The bureau will shortly take charge of the Philippine Railway and also the main bus highways. With the efficient railway technique of Japan, the bureau is expected to improve the transport facilities of the Philippines.

It is understood in this connection that the Land Transportation Bureau will lay more importance upon railways than on motorcar facilities.

Efforts are also being made to repair the trunk motorcar highways, which have been damaged by bombing of the American air force. A 20-kilometer road in the northern part of Luzon Island and a trans-islandic highway in Southern Luzon have been completed recently.

With the establishment of the Liquid Fuel Guild, the controlled allocation system for motorcar fuel was completed in Luzon Island at the beginning of last September.

MONGOLIANS FOR TOKYO

Five Delegates to Attend East Asia Development Meeting

Domei

KALGAN, October 4.—Five Mongolian representatives, including Yuan Hsiao-tao, vice-chief of the Mongolian Public Procurators Office, to participate in the East Asia Development Conference to be held in Tokyo shortly, will leave here for Japan on October 7.

The conference will be held in Tokyo for four days starting October 13 under the auspices of the Japan East Asia Development League, with representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang participating.

NO ALTERATION SEEN IN ARGENTINE POLICY

Foreign Vice-Minister Yamamoto Says Republic Adheres To Strict Neutrality

Influenced by American propaganda, some members of the Argentine House of Deputies have maneuvered for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, but Argentina's attitude of strict neutrality remains unaltered, Foreign Vice-Minister Kumakichi Yamamoto asserted at the regular Vice-Ministers' meeting on Monday, according to Domei.

It is recalled that the House of Deputies, by a close 67 to 64 vote on September 29 passed the bill for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. The bill, however, was shelved by the Senate when it failed to act on it before adjournment by Congress on September 30 until May, next year.

Due to U.S. Pressure

Action of the House of Deputies was attributed to pressure by the American Government. Argentina had maintained strict neutrality since the outbreak of the current World War and had continued to keep up her traditional friendly relations with Japan. Of late, however, American pressure on the Central and South American countries had become very aggressive, pushing Brazil into the camp of anti-Axis lineup and causing the disruption of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. American pressure was then focussed on Argentine. In the face of successive defeats, the American people hailed the House of Deputies' passage of the bill for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries as an American diplomatic victory.

Recently large-scaled propaganda operations have been commenced against the Central and South American countries by the United States War Information Bureau, with Congress passing an appropriation for propaganda fee of $10,000,000. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox will personally visit Argentina in connection with American efforts to win over Argentina, it is said. However, it is observed that in spite of all the exhaustive American scheming, the more conservative Argentine Senate will adhere to the policy of strict neutrality.

Spain Concerned

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, October 3.—The attitude of the Argentine House of Deputies with regard to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, had been a matter of concern to Spain whose relations with Argentina are intimate. The general opinion that Argentina would main-

(Continued on Page 2)

GOERING [illegible]AYS FOOD P[illegible]BLEM OF NAZ[illegible] OVER

Storage of S[illegible]nt Foodstuffs Co[illegible], Nazi Party M[illegible] Told

POTATO CR[illegible]S GOOD

German Farm[illegible] Working With Aid [illegible]risoners And Forei[illegible]orers

Domei

BERLIN, Octo[illegible]peaking before the Nazi [illegible]embers and representatives [illegible]ng community who assem[illegible] the Thanksgiving festival [illegible]ay at Sport Palast here, Ma[illegible]mann Goering declared tha[illegible]odstuffs problem which Ger[illegible]s prevented from solving in [illegible] three years due to the seve[illegible] winter has been removed [illegible]lly by the completion of [illegible] sufficient amount of food[illegible].

The German [illegible]arshal Goering said, have [illegible] Soviets' fertile land, impor[illegible]al field regions and indus[illegible]nters, which will assure an [illegible]t supply of foodstuffs for th[illegible]n people.

This year's [illegible]rop in the captured region[illegible]nising to the German people. [illegible]he Germans will never suffe[illegible] shortage of foodstuffs in the [illegible]ven if other European coun[illegible]uld become famine-stricken [illegible]ount of the war.

German farme[illegible]orking hard and their famili[illegible]he assistance of war captives [illegible]eign laborers are cooperating [illegible]creased production of agri[illegible] products. At present there [illegible],000,000 war prisoners and [illegible]00 foreign workers engaged [illegible]ous works in Germany.

Continuing, M[illegible] Goering said, the British air f[illegible]ttacking Germany concentr[illegible] bombing on important milit[illegible]lishments as well as defe[illegible]eople. The Luftwaffe is d[illegible] to counter-attack the Brit[illegible]orce as soon as it crushes [illegible]et forces on the Eastern Fr[illegible].

The enemy [illegible]rly wishing that the German[illegible]ront will collapse, which w[illegible] come true, declared the M[illegible]ding that the United States' [illegible] conviction of ultimate victor[illegible]hing but advertisement.

Moreover, M[illegible]oering asserted, the German[illegible] are fighting the Soviets on th[illegible]n Front with determination [illegible]dence to win the final victo[illegible]ey are fully prepared to m[illegible]oming winter with undaunt[illegible]ction in the ultimate arriv[illegible]ce and Germany's indepen[illegible]d prosperity.

Legation [illegible]Quarters

The Swiss L[illegible]n Japan announces that [illegible] moved its quarters as fr[illegible]ber 1 to the following: Re[illegible]and Chancellery: 9, Mita, T[illegible]chi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Teleph[illegible] 2910 (Residence); (45) 2[illegible] Chancellery. Section for F[illegible] Interests: 16, Omote-cho, Sa[illegible] Akasaka-ku (former Cana[illegible]gation) Telephone: (48) 1[illegible]

Imperial Personages Attend Kabukiza

The performance of "Churei" (Loyal Souls), a new dramatization of the Noh play of the same title which is the major offering at the Kabukiza this month, was attended and honored Monday by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa, and Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Takeda, Asaka and Fushimi. Koshiro Matsumoto, outstanding Kabuki artist, was featured in the leading role. Photo shows Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa seated fourth and fifth from left in the front row, and from left, Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Takeda, Asaka and Fushimi.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES NECESSARY IN SOUTH

Marquis Tokugawa Stresses Need for Practical English, Malayan, Dutch Lessons

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, in a feature instalment in the Nichi Nichi Monday recommends the need of giving practical English, Malayan and Dutch lessons to students in Japan so as to ensure an efficient administrative policy in the Southern Regions.

The Dutch and British officials, he continued, had to pass a rigid examination on Malayan languages before they became qualified to work in the South Seas regions, because the knowledge of Malayan dialects was of primary importance in understanding and grasping the heart of the local inhabitants.

Almost all the Japanese who went to Malaya from the mainland on special missions were handicapped in the pursuit of their undertakings because of lack of language knowledge, said Marquis Tokugawa.

At one time, the adviser recalled, English, Chinese and mathematics were the three most important subjects of study in secondary and higher schools, as well as in colleges and universities. The method of teaching languages in those days was not very efficient, and although it has improved considerably since then, it can be bettered still.

It is a mistaken policy to conclude that foreign languages, including English, are no longer necessary. On the contrary, they are very important in order to carry out the administrative policy smoothly and satisfactorily, concluded Marquis Tokugawa.

'Fulfill Obligations,' Says Premier Stalin To U.S. Newsman

Domei

MOSCOW, October 4.—Stressing the importance of establishing a timely second front in Western Europe, Premier Josef Stalin today called on the allies of the Soviet Union to "fulfill obligations fully and on time." This official statement was made in a letter to Henry Candy, an American correspondent in the Soviet capital, who posed a question to the Soviet leader on the second front issue. Mr. Candy wrote that the opening of a second front occupied first importance in the Soviet estimate of the current war situation. The Soviet Premier added that he believed the Soviet capacity to assist the German onslaught is equal to, if not greater, then that of any other power in the world.

HOUSE OF LORDS STARTS FRACAS ON ARMY'S FAILURE

Duke of Wellington Hits Strabolgi's Article as Condemning British Fighting Services

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 3.—Aside from the criticisms still prevailing among the British people over the repeated failures of the British army's landing operations, the House of Lords, which had an usually large assembly today, engaged in heated debates over the landing failures, according to dispatches received from London today.

In the debates, in which even personal attacks were resorted to by the participants, Lord Loveat, the "hero" commander of the landing operations at Dieppe, denounced Lord Strabolgi for his army's leadership.

"Lord Strabolgi's article," he said, "is so ill-advised that it would sow seeds of mistrust among the American army officers who served with the British in the establishment of a second front."

The Duke of Wellington also criticized Lord Strabolgi's article, in which he said it was similar to Chancellor Hitler's recent speech that condemned the British army. A number of other people expressed similar criticisms.

U.S. WAR EXPENSES ZOOM

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—Indicative of the acceleration in the United States war efforts, the American war expenditure during September aggregated $5,348,000,000, it was announced by the U.S. Government, according to Washington dispatches.

The September total represented an increase of $500,000,000 over the August expenditures and four times the expenditures in September, 1941, it was revealed.

Toda[illegible] Press Comments

Tuesday, October 6, 1942

(Excerpts fr[illegible]tant editorials which are ap[illegible]s morning in the leading ve[illegible] are published herewith. Tr[illegible] of other editorials will b[illegible] daily in the Evening Editi[illegible] Japan Times Advertiser.)

Peace Ru[illegible]ept Away

ASAHI—My[illegible]ylor, special envoy of Pres[illegible]sevelt, is now homeward bo[illegible]wing several conferences w[illegible] Pope lasting two weeks. [illegible] reported by a Swedish ne[illegible]o have stated to the Pope th[illegible]elt would not welcome any [illegible]ertures from the Holy Se[illegible]m any other quarter. Such [illegible] is not worth the slightest [illegible] on our part, since we kn[illegible] the American Government [illegible]ot thinking of peace.

Whether th[illegible] made peace overtures or [illegible]n to question. The Pope's s[illegible]-vis the current world c[illegible]s made clear in the Vatic[illegible] in its issue on Septembe[illegible]as: "We are constantly on the alert for possibilities of recommending peace to the contestants—a just and enduring peace that will enable mankind to live in happiness and prosperity."

Roosevelt's ambition for the maintenance of American-British hegemony over the world is miles away from the Pope's ideas of peace.

Taylor says that he has only fulfilled his assignment as Roosevelt's representative at the Holy See, but in view of his lengthy conferences with the Pope, one cannot help attaching importance to Taylor's mission. Some are of the opinion that Taylor's mission, coinciding with Willkie's recent wandering here and there, was to seek the Vatican's understanding of a revitalizing of American-Soviet relations. But Roosevelt has made repeated attempts at this and invariably failed. If Taylor sought to cause a split in the Axis camp, he has failed miserably.

Thus all peace rumors—unfounded rumors—have been scattered to the four winds, at least for the present.

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIA'S DEATH TOLL IS REPORTED AT 764

721 Indian Patriots, 43 Police Killed in Clashes; Violence Continues Unabated

Violence in India has claimed the lives of 721 Indians and injured 1,210; casualties among the police number 43 dead and many wounded; train derailment cases have reached 40; 550 post offices have been attacked; and damage done to property has been tremendous, according to reports of a statement made by the chairman of the upper house of the Indian parliament, on September 22, received here recently.

Through clashes with the police and with the British army, 721 Indian patriots have met violent death, while the number of dead on the British side number 43, a total of 1,210 Indians have been injured in their fight for freedom and many police have been hurt in resisting them. In Bihar and in the eastern part of the United Provinces the nationalists caused 40 train derailment cases, resulting in death to six persons and injury to 70 others.

Damage done to the railways was estimated at 750,000 pounds; 550 post offices have been attacked, with 53 burned to the ground, 200 severely damaged, and telephone and telegraph wires cut in every district, according to statements made in the lower house on September 14, by members of the committees of wartime transportation and communications.

On September 14, a member of the committee of the interior, in a speech opening a discussion of the Indian situation asserted that the situation was extremely critical after August 8, and placed the entire blame on the Indian Congress Party. The situation was the worst in Bihar and in the United Provinces where a greater part of the railways had to cease operation, isolating the district for several days. Contact between Bengal and the northern part of India and between Bengal and Madras were severed.

The uprisings, according to these members, do not seem to be merely scattered and spontaneous but seem to be planned and ordered. They point out that 1) assaults against transportation took place at widely separated points simultaneously, 2) weapons and tools, such as could not have been produced without preparation, were used, 3) there is proof that the rioters had technical knowledge, and 4) the districts and objectives which were attacked were all of military importance.

It was revealed at the same time, somewhat ironically, that the losses suffered by indian troops fighting for Britain in this war were: 2,096 dead, 8,521 wounded, 2,938 taken prisoner, and 84,833 unaccounted for. Of the number unaccounted for 70,000 were lost in East Asia and 12,000 in Lybia.

NAZIS CAPTURE MOZDOK AREAS IN HARD FIGHT

Grozni Oilfields Threatened as Result of German Control Of Railway Zone

STALINGRAD POUNDED

Luftwaffe Smashes Soviet Artillery Positions, Airdromes East of Volga

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—Despite stubborn resistance by two divisions of the Soviet army assisted by heavy artillery and tank corps, one sector of the Mozdok area has been taken by German forces, according to information from the Caucasus front reaching here today.

The Mozdok area is a vitally important district on the railway connecting Rostov and the Caspian Sea and is situated close to the Grozni oilfields, it was said.

Simultaneously, in the western Caucasus area, German forces are advancing toward Tuapse, Soviet stronghold on the Black Sea from two directions, it was reported. One unit reportedly is pushing along the Black Sea shore from Novorossisk while the other is reported to be advancing from Krasnodar over the Caucasus Mountains.

Red Installations Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, October 4.—Relentlessly continuing their bombardment of Soviet military installations in Stalingrad, German air forces have smashed Soviet communication lines in the rear of the city and destroyed a large number of Soviet transport trains, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, another formation of German warplanes heavily attacked Soviet artillery positions and airdromes east of the Volga. Furthermore, an enemy motorship was also sunk in the Volga River, the communique said.

In the northern section of Stalingrad, German land troops have further forced Soviet defenders to retreat from fortified buildings and other strategic positions, the High Command disclosed.

Despite stubborn resistance by Soviet troops in the northwestern areas of the Caucasus, the German forces have occupied several enemy positions in the forest terrain, the High Command stated.

Supply Route Closed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 4.—The Soviet supply route for bringing arms and munitions into Stalingrad from the eastern side of the Volga is now said to be completely closed as the result of the occupation by the German forces of several important points along the Volga in the suburb of the city.

Believing that there is no other way of saving Stalingrad but by attacking the German forces from outside so that their operation could be restrained, Soviet military authorities have concentrated troops in the neighborhood of Krisniarmeisk, 30 kilometers south of the city, and have opened a new operation of restraining the Germans from that side.

Because of this tactic, the battle situation has become extremely confused. Within the city, Soviet forces are still holding their grounds, while the Soviet troops in the southern and northern suburbs are surrounding German units that have encircled the city.

Winter Preparations Urged

Nichi Nichi

KUIBISHEV, October 4.—The Pravda in its issue of October 2 urged the Soviet people to be prepared for the coming winter.

"A serious crisis has come to the southern part of the Soviet Union," warned the journal "and the dark cloud that is covering the country is gradually becoming greater. At such a moment, the second winter is approaching, and we know that the coming winter will bring great difficulty to the people.

"But we must increase our military strength, increase the production of gasoline, and expand the production of war industry. At the same time, we must sufficiently supply our troops in the firing line with clothing and foodstuff."

INHABITANTS TERM CELEBES AS HAVEN

Freedom of Religion, Cultural Institutions Under Japanese Rule Welcomed

By TETSUJIRO YOSHIDA
Domei Correspondent With the Japanese Navy

MACASSAR, October 4.—Celebes is truly a paradise on earth to the native inhabitants when they reflect on the maladministration of the former Dutch administrators in the past.

Everybody admits that the freedom of religion has been realized to the fullest only after the arrival of the Japanese Forces.

These islanders not only have been assured by Japanese authorities that their Christian and Mohammedan temples will be accorded full religious freedom but they themselves will be allowed to enjoy their daily occupation without restraint.

Mohammedans Happy

The Mohammedans, who comprise about 80 per cent of the entire population of the Island, rejoice in the fact that their long-cherished desire for the formation of a Moslem Association for Celebes (Djamijah Islamijah Celebes), was realized on June 1, both in name and fact, with the reserved support of the Japanese Military Administration. The significance of this new Association lies in the fact that it has united all the former independent Muslim bodies in the Celebes.

In keeping with the epochal change, maternity hospitals and orphan asylums created and managed by Mohammedans, have changed from profit-making organs to charity institutions.

Furthermore, libraries, secondary schools and hotels for Mohammedans have been established, and a plan has also been worked out for the creation of an old people's home on the outskirts of Macassar in the near future.

The Mohammedans regard their newly-established association is the best organized and equipped of its kind in the world. This contention is supported by S. Aboe Bakar, 60-year-old chairman of the Arab Association of Macassar.

The Moslem Association of the Celebes was inaugurated under the chairmanship of the Japanese Mohammedan, Tetsuo Kobayashi, who is known as Hadji Oemar Faisal among the local Mohammedans. With its headquarters in Macassar, the Association has branches at all important points in the Island.

The original membership of the Association is slightly over 3,000, and the upkeep of the Association will be covered by subscriptions from the members. It is expected that the total membership will exceed 10,000 by the end of this year.

Divided Into 3 Classes

Membership is divided into three categories; one of ordinary members composed of youth between the ages of 13 and 20 another of religious members composed of Imams and Qadlies, and a third of special members composed of Rajahs, county chiefs and wealthy persons.

The Celebes Library, which was created on June 1, is situated in the building housing the Mohammedan Association of Celebes. It contains more than 3,000 books on religion donated by members of the Association. In addition to these books, the visitor to the library may find various pamphlets and booklets on things Japanese, which formerly were forbidden by the Dutch authorities.

A Mohammedan Middle School was established on August 1, with a four-year course. Only children of Mohammedan priests and officials, who have finished a preparatory three-year and a two-year higher course in the primary schools, with ages ranging from 13 to 15, are admitted to this school. At present, there are only 85 first-year students in the school.

As the pupils are being trained as future leaders of the Mohammedan society, both teachers and pupils are showing great enthusiasm in their work. The students are supplied with text-books, notebooks, pencils and other necessities by the school authorities.

When your correspondent visited the middle school, the boys were having a lesson in Japanese. There were three blackboards in the classroom. On the blackboard in the center was written the "Patriotic Song" in Malayan characters. On the left blackboard were various simple Japanese words. Your correspondent left the middle school deeply impressed by the fervor shown by the young students in learning Japanese.

Plans now are under way to establish a second Mohammedan Middle School at Watampose in April next year.

Nanking Officers Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 3.—The National Government officially announced the appointment of General Liu Yu-fen and General Yeh Peng as concurrently faculty members of the Central Military Academy.

Prince Iyehiko Kuni Formally Descends To Rank of Count by Imperial Sanction

His Imperial Highness Prince Iyehiko Kuni, second son of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Taka Kuni, descended to the status of a Count and adopted the family name of Uji when Imperial sanction was received in an audience granted to His Imperial Highness by His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. Monday.

At noon Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to give a luncheon party in the Bamboo Hall in honor of the Count; the Count's mother, Her Imperial Highness Dowager Princess Shizuko Kuni; Her Imperial Highness Dowager Princess Chikako Kuni; and Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kuni. Permitted to attend the luncheon party were Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief of Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, and others.

After the luncheon, Their Imperial Majesties and Their Imperial Highnesses withdrew to the Peony Hall, where the whole assemblage had tea.

The Count left the Palace at 2 p.m. Back at his Mansion, the Count received messengers from the Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

At 2:40 p.m. the Count again repaired to the Palace to tender his thanks to the Throne.

Today the Count is scheduled to pay homage at the Meiji Shrine and to make a round of courtesy calls on the Princes and Princesses of the Blood. At noon he will be host at a luncheon party to be held at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace in honor of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

Tomorrow the Count is scheduled to pay homage successively at the Tama Mausoleum and the Meiji Shrine.

The Count will take up new residence at 21 Yawata-cho, Shibuya Ward.

The Imperial Household Department issued the following announcement in its Gazette No. 20:

"By Imperial sanction, His Imperial Highness Prince Iyehiko Kuni, holder of the First-Class Order of Merit, has been created a Count, granted the family name of Uji and conferred the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank."

Tokyo Is Prepared To Fight Raiders

(Continued From Page 1)

city.

The drills were continued far into the night, and were to be at an end early this morning.

Today will witness similar comprehensive air-raid drills in the 10 wards of Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongo, Shitaya, Toshima, Yodobashi, Nakano, Suginami, Oji, and Takinogawa. The maneuvers will last until early Wednesday morning.

The rest of the wards of Tokyo, that is, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Asakusa, Honjo, Fukagawa, Arakawa, Adachi, Mukojima, Joto, Katsushika, and Edogawa, will hold their air-raid drills on October 9. These will last until the early morning of October 10.

Police Inspector Nishio of the Metropolitan Police Board, who had inspected drills as they were staged by the residents of the districts under the jurisdiction of the Tsukiji and Horidome police stations, told the press that the maneuvers were conducted in a manner thoroughly satisfactory considering the fact that it was the first time that this sort of drill on any large scale had been held in the capital.

He said that he was extremely pleased with the manner in which the air-raid alarm was communicated by aid defense workers by word of mouth.

The police inspector pointed out that the intensive efforts made by all people throughout the country in acquainting themselves with the elementary knowledge of the method of dealing with bombs dropped from hostile planes had a great deal to do with the enormous success which attended Monday's comprehensive air-raid drills.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

In view of the significance and the objective of the current war, we cannot turn our thoughts even for a moment to peace on unilateral terms, and it is natural, therefore, that peace rumors should blow over. Instead, we see a protracted war ahead of the coming winter.

Change in European War and West Asia

CHUGAI—By his speech on September 30, Reichsfuhrer Hitler made it clear that the objectives for this year in the war against the Soviets lie in the control of the Black Sea, and in the securing of the huge resources of the Caucasus, the Don Basin, and the Ukraine by cutting off the three great rivers of Don, Dneiper, and the Volga. These objectives are on the point of being achieved as foretold. The fall of Stalingrad will make the program complete.

It is therefore easy to see that once Stalingrad falls into German hands, the main stress in the European war will be laid elsewhere. That the war in the Caucasus has resumed activity, now that the German Forces control the destiny of Stalingrad, is proof that the stress has been shifted to the southern scene. Whatever it may mean, it is certain that, with the approach of winter to the Eastern front, it has become a grave problem to America and Britain to know where the German spearhead will next thrust.

The Soviets, who have borne the brunt of the German attack, have recently demanded again that America and Britain keep their promises of a "second front." It is clear that America and Britain, rather than replay the tragedy of Dunkirk would rather put off their defeat by having the Soviets fight in their place, and putting forth their efforts in rebuilding their armaments, launch a desperate counter-offensive when these are ready.

Then where will they choose to be the battlefields of this great counter-offensive? It is needless to explain that the British rape of Madagascar and the American violation of West Africa are aimed at the securing of communication lines for Anglo-American operations in West Asia and North Africa. In North Africa the Axis Forces are standing near Alexandria, and the German Army in the Caucasus is getting itself in a position to descend upon West Asia. Thus North Africa and West Asia are imperiled by the threat of the huge German pincer.

Recently, America and Britain have been sending troops to West Asia for the ostensible reason of strengthening the Caucasus border. But the Anglo-American idea behind strengthening West Asia lies in securing an aid-Soviets line, thus to escape from the responsibility of forming a second front in Europe, and in preventing the loss of North Africa and the estrangement of India. They intend thus to kill two birds with one stone.

It is of interest to know how Germany will move against this, and how Turkey will act. Because it is too late to form a second front in Europe, America and Britain are now in a position in which they must, in some way, obtain bases from which to launch a telling counter-offensive.

We would like to add that West Asia is the most favorable place for America and Britain from which to come out with this counter-offensive.

No Alteration Seen In Argentine Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

tain strict neutrality in spite of aggressive American pressure was confirmed by the Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Luis Guinazu when he suddenly announced on October 2 that Argentine's foreign policy would remain unchanged.

In opposition to this, reports from American indicate that orders have been issued that not one American vessel shall stop in Argentine ports, indicating how much intimidation had been resorted to on Argentine and Chile by the United States, whose Pan-American policy had not been functioning smoothly.

The American President's Special Envoy to the Vatican, Myron Taylor, arrived here from Lisbon, stopping for two days on September 29 and 30, and interviewed the Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco G. Jordana twice.

Well-informed quarters view the purpose of Mr. Taylor's visit to the Vatican was to bring some coercion on Catholic countries, such as Argentina, to take anti-Axis activities.

Nagata Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, October 5.—Hidejiro Nagata, Civil Adviser to the Military Administration in the Southern Regions, left here by plane yesterday morning for Tokyo to confer with central government authorities.

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JOINT ALLI[illegible]TION IN S.W. PA[illegible] SEEN

With Britain's [illegible] Tied, U.S., Austra[illegible]vies May Oper[illegible]tly

By TOSH[illegible]
Former Domei Corr[illegible]t Batavia

An agreement [illegible]e United States, Britain a[illegible]alia that the United State[illegible] Australia should cooperate i[illegible]cution of naval operations [illegible]outhwest Pacific while Brit[illegible]ts hands full with defense[illegible]ns of its own appears to ha[illegible]he result of the visits of [illegible]V. Evatt, Australian Extern[illegible] Minister to Washington and [illegible]n March, this year, as spec[illegible] of Australian Prime Mi[illegible]n Curtin.

The Australian [illegible] Affairs Minister proceede[illegible]pitals of the two countries [illegible]g the arrival in Australia [illegible]al Douglas MacArthur, C[illegible]r-in-Chief of the Allied Fo[illegible]e Southwestern Pacific, a[illegible]ntly discussed with the [illegible]ies Australia's situation [illegible]outhwest Pacific and its [illegible]with the United States and [illegible]

Britain Can[illegible]Aid

It is understood [illegible]iscussion with the two go[illegible] resulted in the agreement [illegible]in, fully occupied with def[illegible]ations in the Middle East[illegible]European fronts, has no re[illegible]er to aid Australia.

The British Gov[illegible]dmitting Australia's assista[illegible]s war efforts, pointed out [illegible] relation between Britain a[illegible]ralia and stressed the spir[illegible]y of the British Empire.

It can be easi[illegible] that the mutual assistance [illegible] the two countries is gradu[illegible]ming difficult due to the [illegible]tance between them, sho[illegible] shipping and the danger t[illegible] transportation. Hence, w[illegible]alia finding it inevitable t[illegible] from the United States, wh[illegible]enced its military and econ[illegible]stance to Australia in place [illegible]n.

American-Austr[illegible]le before the current war w[illegible]st the latter, and with the [illegible]ent of the new relations betw[illegible]two countries their trade [illegible]will have to undergo a dra[illegible]e.

Hated Selfis[illegible]ans

Prior to the ope[illegible]e current war, Australians [illegible] friendly toward the Ameri[illegible]e Australian people, howev[illegible]regard the United States as [illegible]vior, discarding their a[illegible] against America.

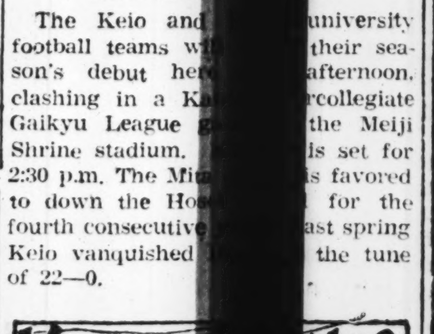
Frightened by [illegible] General Hideki Tojo's re[illegible]ement of warning to Austr[illegible]nier John Curtin of Austral[illegible] radio address to the Uni[illegible] declared in March, this ye[illegible]because of the geographical [illegible] of Australia, if Japan s[illegible]cupy Australia, the weste[illegible] of the United States wo[illegible]dangered.

Curtin seems to [illegible]nced that Australia is hono[illegible]o cast in its lot not only w[illegible]n but the United States, on[illegible] members of the English [illegible] group of countries.

Concerning th[illegible] of the American assista[illegible] Australia, Curtin said Austr[illegible]d be content with any am[illegible]aid which the United States [illegible]rd it.

Keio to M[illegible]sei

The Keio and [illegible] university football teams w[illegible] their season's debut her[illegible]afternoon, clashing in a K[illegible]rcollegiate Gaikyu League g[illegible] the Meiji Shrine stadium. [illegible]is set for 2:30 p.m. The Mi[illegible]is favored to down the Ho[illegible] for the fourth consecutiv[illegible]ast spring Keio vanquished [illegible] the tune of 22—0.



La Maison F[illegible]panese
1.—MARDI [illegible]OBRE a 5 Heures:
M. HUMBE[illegible]UDE,
Docteur, [illegible], Charge de cou[illegible]versite Imper[illegible]okio
Santo Kyoden [illegible] Deluge
3, 2-chome, Sur[illegible]anda-ku, To[illegible]

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SAYS THE ANALYTICAL REPORT
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FOREIGNERS ENJOY NOH PLAY 'MIIDERA'

Special Performance Sponsored by Yui Yokoyama Draws Large Crowd

A brilliant success was the first presentation of a Japanese Noh program to an invited foreign audience, sponsored by Yui Yokoyama, at the Kanze Noh Stage Saturday afternoon, as a large gathering of diplomatic representatives of neutral, friendly, and allied nations as well as other prominent foreign residents crowded the reserved section of the theater and watched for more than three hours the events and developments on the stage with the closest attention.

This enterprise, which was the beginning of what is planned to be a regular institution, is seen to be significant because doubtlessly some of those foreigners now residing in this country will one day be in a position to become the interpreters of Japan's culture to the outside world.

While the Noh drama, with its rigid traditions, is one of the least accessible of Japanese classical arts even to modern Japanese people, it is a matter of course that but a very few among Western people are able to enjoy and appreciate the aesthetical values of a Noh performance. The late Bruno Taut, a noted German architect and critical interpreter of Japan's contemporary culture, was known as a great and understanding admirer of this typical stage art.

However, judging from the mood in which the Noh program was received on Saturday by most of the foreign spectators, obviously most of the spectators derived a great deal of enjoyment and perhaps also enlightenment from the performance. The symbolical simplicity of the stage and its decorations, the ceremonious rigidity of movements and gestures, the dramatic and dynamical power of expression put into shades of intonations and contrasts of pitch in melody of speech and song, and the underlining accents put into the Japanese music which is certainly different from what most foreigners are customarily associating with this term—all this obviously did not fail to impress deeply all of those who had followed Mr. Yokoyama's invitation.

A great help toward the better understanding of the program were the announcements and explanations given in three foreign languages—German, French, and English—and the detailed review of the plays as well as other historical and literary information provided in a booklet which had been prepared by Mr. Yokoyama in the same three languages and previously distributed among those attending.

The program consisted of "Miidera," a classical Noh drama, with Kyutaro Hashioka in the main role; "Boshibari" a Noh comedy, and several smaller Noh dances.

WARPLANES TO NANKING

Domei

NANKING, October 5.—In addition to the delivery of airplanes to the Nanking Government from the Japanese Government, the ceremony of which will be held on October 8 at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Nanking airdrome, a number of light armored cars will also be turned over on the same day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was learned here.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Cole, G. D. H.—British Trade and Industry; Past and Future. With Tabs. & Diagrs. '32. .... ¥5.00
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A HISTORY OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION
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Lamson, H. D.—Social Pathology in China. '35. .... 7.80
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NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTES WILL BE OPENED OCT. 15

Service Between Japan and Guam, Menado and Celebes Arranged—Rates Given

Regular telegraphic service between Japan and Guam, Menado, and Celebes will be opened to the public on October 15, it was learned by Domei Monday.

Before the war, it is recalled, telegrams to these points were accepted in European languages only and rates were comparatively expensive, but under the present system, messages will be limited to Japanese in Roman letters or in the Japanese 'katakana.'

The telegraphic rate to Guam is identical with that for messages from Japan to other South Sea islands, which is 45 sen for a 15 katakana word text with an additional seven sen for every extra group of five letters. Messages sent in romanized Japanese will be charged 50 sen for every five words of five letters plus seven sen for each additional word.

The rate for Menado will be ¥2.40 for a five letter katakana text plus ¥1 for each additional group of five katakana, while messages in romanized spelling of Japanese will cost ¥3 for a three-word text plus ¥1 per each additional word of five letters.

The rate to Menado is identical with those for messages to Malaya and Sumatra, which services were opened sometime ago.

Meiji Stadium Enlarged

With the 13th Meiji Shrine Sports Meet approaching, the enlargement of seating capacity of the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine Stadium has been completed, reports Domei. The stadium which had a seating capacity of 45,000 has been enlarged to hold 62,000 people.

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

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米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

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審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ詮選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノジャパン・タイムス紙上ニ發表ス

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BRITISH BRUTALITY TO INTERNEES TOLD

65 Japanese Die in Camps Due To Maltreatment, Unsanitary Conditions

(Continued From Yesterday)

Editor's Note: This instalment concludes the account of the serious plight of the Japanese residing in Malaya, Sarawak, British Borneo, Burma, India and Ceylon who were interned and subjected to shocking indignities and brutal treatment by the British authorities following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The same report further describes the terrible conditions at each internment camp and the inhuman treatment meted out to the Japanese internees.

The Port Swettenham internment camp was originally a quarantine station for Indian immigrants, with over 10 buildings each large enough to shelter some 100 people within its walls. The passages between the buildings were cut off by wire-entanglements, so that any communication between the segregated internees was made impossible. When we were confined in these quarters, Indian policemen were posted outside the wire-entanglements as guards, and the wires were charged with electricity.

The food we were served was of the worst kind. Rice was usually half-boiled, with just one bowlful and a meager share of subsidiary food served for each meal. As far as the food was concerned, we received the worst at this camp. Drinking water was also badly discolored, and it is a miracle that no one became sick from drinking it. Our belongings, including watches, money and other valuables, were confiscated by the British officials. The money which was taken away from us totaled some ¥480,000. Furthermore, none of these were ever returned to their owners. We were not allowed to read any English papers, but through the efforts of some Indians, we were able to obtain those which were one day old. When we learned of the sinking of the Prince of Wales, we shouted with joy. I cannot forget the memorable day of December 22 when Port Swettenham was air-raided by the Japanese Air Force and a storehouse not more than 200 meters away from our confinement quarters was blasted by a bomb.

Look Forward to Rescue

From this day on, we looked forward to the moment of our rescue by the Japanese Army. Every night we maintained vigilance in turns and waited for the landing of the Japanese Army.

Shortly after, we were interned in the Changi prison in Shonan. When we were moved here, the first supper was served in plates commonly used by ordinary criminals. However, the food was plentiful and we ate until our hunger was thoroughly appeased. For the first time since our arrest, we felt that we had eaten enough. During the daytime we were permitted to walk about the prison garden which was surrounded by a high concrete wall.

On New Year's Day, we gathered in our respective prison gardens and sang the "Kimigayo" (National Anthem) and "Toshino Hajime" (New Year's Song) at the top of our voices, wishing that the people in Japan Proper would hear us. By this time, the Japanese air-raids on Shonan Island became much more fierce and devastating. The roaring sounds of the Japanese planes made us almost forget our miserable life of confinement. How eagerly we waited for the landing of the Japanese Forces!

The women residents in Malaya, who totaled 900, were all interned in St. Johns Island where they were obliged to cook their own food and attend to other duties. Every day they were ordered to take their beds, trunks, beddings, and even floor boards outside to dry them in the sun. While on the island some children caught the measles and were isolated from the other internees, but their mothers were not permitted to nurse them.

Women Hoist Flags

The women internees were no less eager in their longing to see the Japanese planes over the skies of Shonan. I was told later that they made large-sized Japanese flags out of sheets and hoisted them in the garden. One day a naval banner was dropped from one of the planes, which fact enhanced their hope to be rescued by the Japanese Army. However, they were suddenly ordered to board a ship on January 10 and with no idea as to their destination, they were taken first to Calcutta and then further to the Prana Kila camp in New Delhi. They never dreamed of meeting their loved ones again but here, to their infinite joy and relief, they were once more reunited with their families.

We were interned in this Prana Kila camp for seven consecutive months. Our sleeping quarters were in tents which were surrounded by wire-entanglements and walls. Indian armed-policemen always patrolled along these walls and kept constant watch on us. Each tent was so overcrowded that we could hardly move around. At night, we were provided with oil-lamps, but at 10:15 all lights had to be extinguished.

Malicious Neglect

With the arrival of the rainy season, some succumbed to dysentery and every day new cases broke out. When the hospital in the camp became filled to capacity, some of the patients were left in tents and consequently the disease spread in rapid succession. The hospital could accommodate only 35 patients while the number of suffering patients steadily mounted to about a hundred in August. During the internment about 200 suffered from dysentery. Dr. Watanabe, who had previously managed a hospital in Shonan, said that dysentery is not serious at its outset, however in the rainy season, it often becomes fatal, causing deaths to ten per cent of the sick. Serious cases were treated at city hospitals. I was later informed that at these hospitals, special orders were given by the doctors to treat the Japanese patients no better than Indians of the lowest class. The internees were not permitted to nurse the sick or even attend the death-bed of their loved ones.

At the camp, each of us was given a monthly allowance of five rupees but this was decreased to three from April. As the result of our constant request for better treatment, the government decided to allow each person 50 rupees a year for clothing and one anna and a half for daily food, but somehow the decision was not carried out. All our shopping was done at the canteen established within the camp premises. Exorbitant prices were charged at this canteen, some articles costing fifty to a hundred per cent more than the market price.

Due to maltreatment and unsanitary conditions, 65 of our compatriots died during the seven months of confinement. At each death, we could only pray for the peaceful repose of his soul.

We had no daily schedule except for the morning roll-call. After this, we paid our respects to the Imperial Palace and to the Grand Shrines of Ise and then offered prayers of gratitude to the soldiers. Then we began radio-exercises.

I can hardly explain how delighted we were to hear news of the Japanese air-raids on Colombo and Trincomalee sometime early in August. On May 19, to our overwhelming exaltation, we learned through the Swedish Consul-General that a preliminary agreement for the exchange of internees was reached between Japan and Britain.

Development of Baguio Owes Great Deal To Brave Japanese Who Sacrificed Lives

Great contributions in the early development of Baguio were made by the Japanese, who expended their untiring efforts and labors to promote business and agriculture, even at the sacrifice of their lives. The city of Baguio and the activities of the Japanese are described in a report to Domei.

Baguio, in the northern part of Luzon Island, 4,700 feet above sea level, may be called a city of mists. Mists, gathering in some distant corner of the surrounding mountains instantly spread over the summits and valleys and soon envelop the entire city. The mist-shrouded city presents a beautiful picture at night, with the lights of the city floating in the mist, like figures in a turning lantern. The cooing of the pheasants reminds one of a hot spring resort, located deep in the woods, somewhere in Japan.

The Benguet Road, which furnished the first impetus for the development of Baguio, was constructed at the sacrifice of 600 Japanese who fell victims to either disease or accident. Some of the Japanese who participated in the construction of this road are still working at a valley ranch, about 4 kilometers northwest of Baguio. They are Mohichi Akiyoshi (Fukuoka Prefecture), who is 77 years old, Saburo Tachibana (Fukuoka Prefecture) Umejiro Saseoka (Okayama Prefecture), Matsukichi Tanimizu (Oita Prefecture), Tatahiko Sugimoto (Kumamoto Prefecture), Kosuke Ota (Wakayama Prefecture), and Komakichi Katsuki (Fukuoka Prefecture).

Seventy-five per cent of the vegetables produced in Baguio are grown by these men together with 92 other Japanese. The Japanese style of truck gardening was also introduced by these men. The greater part of the cabbages, onions, radishes, beans, and other vegetables grown at present are shipped to Manila.

After the establishment of the Army Administration branch in Baguio, an agricultural association was formed, which greatly facilitated the sales of vegetables as well as the smooth distribution of fertilizers.

In the past, business in Baguio was controlled equally by the Chinese and Japanese. In the main street, well-known Chinese from Fukien Province, namely Yang Ming-kuang, Yang Shu-lin, Tang Hsien-tien, and others formerly operated the Baguio Bakery, Washington Hotel, Baguio Great Eastern Hotel and other enterprises. On the other hand, those operated by the Japanese are Mountain Bazaar by Asao Nagatomi (Fukuoka Prefecture), Capital Bazaar by Shizuo Matsuo (Nagasaki Prefecture), Nippon Bazaar by Hohei Ayakawa (Yamanashi Prefecture), Yamamoto Shokai by Kamehiko Yamamoto (Fukuoka Prefecture), Iwama Shokai by Tokuhei Iwama (Yamanashi Prefecture), Grand Bazaar by Saburo Akamatsu (Nagano Prefecture) and others.

Since the occupation of Baguio, the Chinese have disappeared from the streets of the city and the Japanese stores and firms are now showing great activity. The census of two years ago showed 1,400 Chinese to the Japanese population of 1,200, but now the number of Chinese has greatly decreased and the business in Baguio has fallen completely into the hands of the Japanese.

Calls on Wang

Domei

NANKING, October 3.—General Ikutaro Inoue, visiting President of the Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association, called on President Wang Ching-wei at the latter's official residence at 10 o'clock this morning.

General Inoue has been making a tour through China to inspect branch offices of the Ex-Servicemen's Association.

GREAT FUTURE SEEN IN MANCHOUKUO SOIL

Richness of Earth, Chances for Development Stressed by Tourist-Farmer

"I am ashamed of my previous lack of knowledge about conditions in Manchoukuo. It is a wonderful country, with its rich earth and prosperous villages," declared Gennosuke Kamata, village chief of Kashimadai-mura, Shita-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, in an interview with an Asahi correspondent in Hsinking.

Mr. Kamata, who left his village in Japan sometime in September, told the reporter that he had been touring the northeastern section of Manchoukuo to gather information so that he would be able to tell his fellow farmers in Japan Proper about the actual conditions in Manchoukuo. He spoke of his impressions of Manchoukuo as follows:

"More than anything, I was amazed at the fertility of soil in Manchoukuo. Black soil, best for cultivation, is abundant here. Some forty years ago I went as far as Mexico in order to secure this kind of black earth, under the suggestion of the late Viscount Takeaki Enomoto. I remember how I was persecuted there. I had never imagined that much better soil than that found in Mexico could be so easily found here waiting for proper cultivation by the Japanese hands. We must cultivate and utilize this part of Manchoukuo. Cultivation of this wide area will greatly contribute to the prosperity of Japan.

"As I am always travelling through the agrarian villages in Japan, I am well acquainted with the villagers and their conception of Manchoukuo. They must first of all, discard their wrong notion that in Manchoukuo the daily dish consists of gruel of millet and kaoling. They appear to be hesitant about immigrating to Manchoukuo, fearing they might have to live on poor food. What I have witnessed here is exactly contrary to my previous notions. During my stay in the neighboring village of Kashimadai, my birthplace, I was treated to various dishes of chicken, pheasant, and carp. All kinds of foodstuffs seemed abundant not only in Kashimadai but throughout the northern section of the country. It might be hard to imagine in Japan Proper at present how great a variety of food can be obtained there. They are not at all deliberately extravagant in their daily food, but they have plenty of foodstuffs due to their being self-sufficient in agricultural and live-stock production."

Thus Mr. Kamata stressed the future prospect of prosperity in the northern part of the country, but at the same time he said he anticipated difficulties and hardships lying in the path of the pioneers and warned them that they should not dream of reaping rich harvests in a day, by saying, "It requires patience and hard labor to transform the waste land [illegible]er farm land. Neither the [illegible]ment officials nor civilians [illegible]ome to hasty conclusions f[illegible]results of two or three yea[illegible]iment on the land. I canno[illegible]at the cultivation techniqu[illegible]is being used today is the [illegible]table and the best. Yaeimu[illegible]he first place where the J[illegible] pioneers settled down, b[illegible]nd still seems to be left a[illegible]rcy of nature without much [illegible]o promote its cultivation. [illegible]ore than anything that [illegible]d of training institute wi[illegible] northern pa[illegible]kkaido, where our youth [illegible] trained both spiritually [illegible]nically, thus enabling the[illegible]come qualified leaders in th[illegible] cultivation in the northern[illegible]

ST. JOSEP[illegible]EATS GERMA[illegible]CER XI

Y.C. and A.C. [illegible] Rengo-Kai Nine 12-7 i[illegible] Moving Sl[illegible]

The Saint Jos[illegible]llege soccer team added ano[illegible]ory to their record on Satur[illegible]noon when they downed a[illegible]ul German seamen's team [illegible]core of five goals to two.

The visitor's [illegible]well in the first half but t[illegible] unable to cope with the s[illegible]legians during the latter p[illegible] game. The game opened w[illegible] College boys putting on terr[illegible]ure and in six minutes of p[illegible] had scored a goal through [illegible] who netted with a high dr[illegible]e corner of the goal. They [illegible] their pressure but brilli[illegible] tending by Brett nullified [illegible]orts. After the game had [illegible]n for ten minutes Raulco[illegible] burly German center for[illegible]apped up a through pass [illegible] game with a deft shot that [illegible]urin beaten completely.

Back came th[illegible]orwards and Sikos again put[illegible] ahead with a shot from [illegible]rters. The interval found [illegible] team leading by two goal[illegible] On resuming play in the [illegible]half Sprangberg scored i[illegible]y after the kickoff to put [illegible]es on equal terms again. T[illegible] team started to outplay [illegible]vier opponents and follo[illegible] good combining on the p[illegible]eir forwards, Brown netted [illegible]rapid succession to give hi[illegible] commanding lead. The fifth [illegible]al goal was scored by Lur[illegible] College left winger who h[illegible] a beautiful shot off Martin[illegible]d center. No further scoring [illegible]ce and a fast and interesting [illegible]went to the College by the [illegible]f five goals to two. Alch[illegible] Sikos were the two outsta[illegible]yers for the College while G[illegible]ett and Raucolden were th[illegible] the German team.

The line-ups:

St. Joseph's [illegible] Messrs. Alchurin, Tishiki[illegible], Miyagawa, Krantz (captai[illegible]nsky, Martinella, Eikos, P[illegible]own, Lurner.

German Sea[illegible]ett, Vertsek, Betzmann, Fr[illegible]stik, Vesterkeiden, Tichter, [illegible]l, Raucolden, Mender and S[illegible]rg. Referee: Ravetta.

Y.C.A.C. [illegible] Nisei

The Yokoham[illegible]ry and Athletic Club's baseb[illegible] won a slugfest on Sunday [illegible] at the S.J.C. field in Yokoh[illegible]en they outscored the Nis[illegible] Kai by the score of 12 ru[illegible] The winner were in rare [illegible]d completely outplayed th[illegible]onents from Tokyo.

Sawada, the [illegible]ll hurler for the Rengo Kai, was off his usual form and allowed the Club sluggers to reach him for 13 safeties, including a number of extra base blows. The Club players started off with Mimenko on the mound but he was derricked in the first inning after allowing the opposition four runs.

Harriss, who relieved hurled one of his best games to date, and his slants accounted for 13 strikeout victims. He allowed seven hits which he kept well scattered and did not allow a single base on balls. The batting honors of the day went to Miike, Japan Times hurler, who obtained three hits in five official trips to the plate. Eymard, the Club's second sacker paced the Club's attack with three hits in six times at bat with Bielous following him with two for four.

The visitor's started off with a bang and scored four runs on two walks, a single and Hashii's circuit clout. The Club's board of strategy relieved Mimenko for Harriss on the mound. In the first half of the second inning the Club players ran wild and scored eight runs on five hits, two walks and two infield errors. Harriss, aided by good support on the part of his teammates, held the opposition scoreless until the seventh, when they bunched two hits to score a run. They added one apiece in the eighth and ninth which completed their scoring for the afternoon. The winner's scored twice in the fifth and one each in the seventh and ninth for a total of twelve.

The line-ups:

Nisei Rengo Kai: Yamate, Shibuya, Miike, Sawada, Fukuda, Hashii, Fujita, Terada and Hanaoka.

Y.C. and A.C.: Petroff, Eymard, Harriss, Fernandes, Schoene, Mimenko, Bielous, Ravetta, Kiyono.

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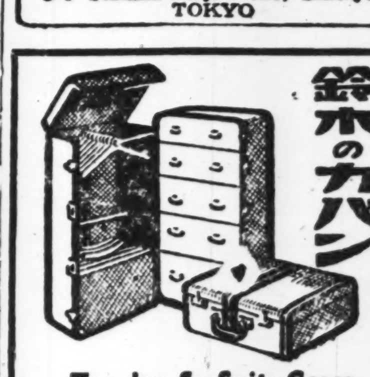

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TRIUMPHANT WINGS

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THE ACCIDENT

The clouds hung low in the sky and the waves still dashed violently upon the shore, although the storm had already subsided. On the seashore a crowd was gathered, shouting excitedly to one another. Mingled with the fishermen were the village policeman, reservists, and members of the Young Men's Association.

The airplane of Pilots Okawa and Noda, which had been caught in a gale and forced down, had been discovered.

The airplane, which was floating on the rough sea, was being pulled ashore by the villagers.

"Heave-ho! Heave-ho!"

The shouts of the half-naked fishermen rang through the air with a pathetic strain.

A woman had been looking intently at the plane, for some time. It was Nobuko, the wife of Pilot Okawa. Her right hand held the tiny hand of her son, Yukichi. The child, who had just turned five, apparently could not understand that his father was no more. He gazed at the hustling people with round-eyed innocence.

The airplane was finally pulled ashore. The simple villagers sadly took off their hats or untied their towels from their heads. Nobuko, who had been suppressing the tears as best she could, suddenly caught sight of Okawa's mascot that was tied to the plane. It was the doll-mascot she herself had made for her husband to safeguard his safety. An overwhelming sorrow swept through her. She bit her lips and suppressed a rising sob.

"Mother! My hand. It hurts." Yukichi suddenly screamed. Nobuko had unconsciously been squeezing her son's hand with all her might. Nobuko quickly let go of his hand and picked him up in her arms, caressing him. Tears ran down her pale cheeks. Every one was silent. There was not a stir. Only the sea continued to roar loudly.

NOBUKO'S DECISION

A month passed. From Nobuko's room came the angry voice of Nobuko's elder brother, Okumura.

"You don't know what you're doing. You, with such a weak body, how can you look after Noda-san's child? Even Yukichi alone should be too much."

"..." Nobuko was silent.

On the day of the disaster, Nobuko had resolved to raise her son into a fine pilot to fulfill her husband's wish. Although flying is one of the greatest ambitions of the men of today, in the Taisho era, when sacrifice upon sacrifice was being made in this field, it took quite a bit of will-power for Nobuko, who had lost her husband, to resolve to make her only son a pilot also. Moreover, she had decided to look after the orphaned son of Pilot Noda, and make him into a fine pilot too.

Hearing of Nobuko's decision, Okumura was greatly worried about her health and admonished her against her plan. However, Nobuko, who had never gone against anyone's words, could not be made to change her mind.

She strongly believed that it was her duty to her husband to raise her son into a pilot, and she was just as strongly resolved to raise Noda's son in the same way. Noda's wife had died, immediately after giving birth to Takashi, leaving the child in the sole care of her husband. Now that the father was gone, two-year old Takashi-chan was an orphan with no one to depend upon.

"As for Takashi-chan, my husband has been asked to look after him even since Mrs. Noda's death." Finally looking up at Okumura, she continued, "My husband used to tell me, 'Do you understand? You are a pilot's wife. You must not have the idea that Yukichi is my child and Takashi is Noda's child. They are both children of aviators. Just think of them as aviators' children'."

No longer able to go against Nobuko's earnest words, Okumura sat silent with his arms folded and his head bowed.

Takashi, who knew nothing of the conversation, slept innocently in the next room, and beside him sat little Yukichi, looking fondly into the other's face as though he were his real little brother.

PASSING OF NOBUKO

Yukichi had turned 13 and Takashi ten. It had been no easy matter for Nobuko to raise the two children.

She worked at her sewing machine far into the night, day after day. The boys must fulfill her husband's wish—with this as her sole aim, she struggled and did all she could.

To appease Yukichi, who was greatly worried about his mother, she went to a picnic one day, only to be caught in the rain. Her many years of strain caught up with her and she was taken ill, never to become well again.

Knowing that her end was near, Nobuko called Yukichi and Okumura to her bedside and had Yukichi take out from the chest of drawers a copy of Takashi's census register and the mascot that her husband had kept close beside him till his death.

Upon looking at the document, which clearly showed Takashi's date of birth and his parents' names, Yukichi looked questioningly at his mother. He had not known till that very moment that Takashi was not his real brother. Gasping painfully, Nobuko related to Yukichi all that had happened and said, "That's why, Yuchan, you must take even greater care of Takashi than if he were a real brother. And you must become a great pilot like your father. You must make Takashi a great pilot too. You understand, don't you?" Nobuko's words were filled with a fervent and sincere emotion.

She continued, "Aside from your small savings you have nothing left, Yuchan. What are you going to do?" It was excruciatingly painful to Nobuko to think that she had to leave this world before she could make her son into a pilot.

"I was thinking about it too, mother." Although only thirteen, Yukichi understood his mother's worry. Even as a child he had been thinking of his future.

"I'm going to study hard and become a boy-pilot, mother. And I'm going to put Takashi into the Aircraft Pilot Training School. No expenses are needed in that school, not even for clothes, books, or pencils."

Okumura could no longer remain silent at these words of Yukichi.

"Nobuko, don't worry. I'll do my best too. I'll make these boys fulfill your wish. "Regretting that he had once opposed Nobuko's sincerity, he vowed to take the two boys under his care.

Nobuko smiled contentedly at Yukichi's brave and sincere words.

"Yuchan, you mustn't forget what you said just now." These were her last words. Although she had not been able to make Yukichi and Takashi into pilots, she had built a firm foundation for them. On her peaceful and calm face, a moonbeam rested quietly. She, a pilot's wife, had died nobly as only a Japanese wife could.

YUKICHI

It was 1937. The China Affair broke out. The fighter planes covering the heavy bombers that were headed for Chungking, flew under the continental sky, their wings glittering in the sun.

The one in the commander-plane, looking intently before him, was none other than Yukichi, who had grown into a sturdy youth. The fighter plane squadron, of which he was in command, flew on and on toward the enemy base.

Suddenly, a large squadron of enemy fighter planes came to attack them. A violent mid-air battle immediately started. In the commander-plane, Yukichi was at the machine-gun with a contented smile on his face. Beside him hung a doll, the very doll his mother had given him at the time of her death—his father's keep-sake.

Chungking Bombed
Okawa Combat Planes Active

A group of happy faces surrounded the newspaper which gave the big news of the attack. They were Yukichi's uncle, Okumura, in Tokyo, his wife, and his daughter, Yasuko.

"Hmmmmm. Many enemy planes destroyed, and none lost on our side."

Although Okumura had once been opposed to Nobuko's idea of making Yukichi into a flyer he was now exceedingly proud o[illegible]hew who had become a fin[illegible]fficer.

"Nobuko-san m[illegible]ppy too." Okumura's wife, [illegible]aid quietly, and going to t[illegible]hist altar, made an offering [illegible]ewspaper.

"We must tell [illegible]bout this too."

"That's imposs[illegible]er."

"Why?"

"Don't you k[illegible]her? He must be somew[illegible]out 3000 meters in the ai[illegible]"

TAK[illegible]

At that very [illegible] Takashi now a stalwart [illegible]enty-four, was flying in l[illegible] half-rolls to try the new a[illegible]

He flew freely [illegible] the air, steering the w[illegible]ase. He made a loop, th[illegible]ical turn, immediately fol[illegible] a stall turn. Those bel[illegible] nervously at the daring [illegible]

As soon as h[illegible] after the test flight, his [illegible]yoshi, came running to hi[illegible]

"How was it[illegible]

"Splendid. I[illegible] beautifully."

Another frie[illegible] running to him with a n[illegible]

"Have you [illegible] There's an account about [illegible]other in the paper."

"Really?"

Takashi re[illegible]hlessly the account that [illegible]is brother's brave feat.

"I hear that Y[illegible]n isn't your real brother," [illegible] said at his side.

Upon hearin[illegible]words, Takashi glared i[illegible]other's face. Then discardi[illegible]igarette, he walked sullen[illegible]

"I have no [illegible] beside that mother who d[illegible] Brother Yukichi is my o[illegible]er. There's no truth or lie[illegible] Why must people talk ab[illegible] thing?" He muttered ang[illegible]himself and walked toward[illegible]er-room.

"Will return [illegible]. Yukichi."

With this [illegible]d telegram, Yukichi Okaw[illegible]d from the continent. Th[illegible]ng day he was sent as th[illegible]perintendent to the aircraft [illegible]here Takashi was working a[illegible]ilot.

TEST FLIGHT

The new airplane designed by Chief Designer Miyoshi under Yukichi's direction was finally completed. It was to be tried that day by Takashi. With a stern look Yukichi was giving advice to Takashi, fully dressed in his uniform.

"You get it, Takashi, don't you? Before you do your stunt flying, fly straight for some time. And when you go into stunt flying, don't try to make small turns. And another thing. Do all your tricks at high altitude."

"Don't worry. I'll be all right."

"Takashi, I'm not telling you all this as your elder brother. I'm telling you as one in charge, sent by the Technical Headquarters of the Army." Yukichi said sternly to his brother. The firm Yukichi always had drawn a line between public and personal matters.

The engine was started and the propeller began to whirl.

"So long."

As soon as Takashi climbed in, the plane slid over the ground, and the next minute, it was rising lightly into the sky.

"How's the sensitivity of the plane?" To these words of the wireless telephone operator from below, Takashi answered "Engine is working splendidly. Will begin with the test for the plane's turning power."

"Take high altitude." The advice came from below.

The plane climbed higher and higher and soon disappeared from sight. Only the plucky voice of Takashi continued to be heard.

"Will try a roll now"

"Will make a half-roll."

"Will now make a screw dive. Altitude 4,200."

The sound of the engine stopped abruptly, and Takashi's plane, which looked like a tiny speck, came spinning downward. Then before the people could scream, it went flying up again.

"Will now test the steering. First, the loop."

"Next, stalling turn."

Suddenly the whirring sound became lower and a long silence followed.

"What happened?" The operater asked from below. The somewhat agitated voice ot Takashi soon responded.

"Can't climb back to my former altitude. Cause not clear."

A message was immediately sent, commanding him to return. However, the unyielding Takashi persisted with his flight.

"Am now examining the cause." He said.

"Come back immediately." Yukichi screamed into the transmitter.

Then Takashi's painful words were heard.

"Will make forced landing on bank of river three kilometers west of aviation field."

Takashi's injury was worse than it looked. His upper left arm bone was fractured and he was immediately sent to the hospital.

A PAINFUL DUTY

"I'm sorry." Takashi apologized to his brother, gasping painfully. "Do you think I did right as a pilot?"

Yukichi wanted to console his brother, who seemed to be suffering from his responsibility as a 'pilot. However, in his present position of superintendent, he could not say anything rashly, as he had heard that everyone was usually upset after such an accident and that consequently the next project was greatly slackened.

He could not afford to have the work lag. It would be a great loss for the nation should the men slacken in any degree in making the second test plane.

Believing thus, at the meeting of the Accident Investigation Committee, he reported with a bleeding heart, "I recognize this to be a mistake on the part of the pilot." He thus took away all blame from the designer and the builders in order to enhance their spirit.

Takashi, who was at the meeting, now recovered, thanks to his brother's and Miyoshi's younger sister, Miyo's warm care, was surprised to hear these words from his brother, who, he thought, would most naturally defend him.

Unable to understand Yukichi's noble spirit as a soldier, Takashi told himself that after all they were not real brothers and was sunk in complete despair.

It was Miyo who gently comforted and encouraged Takashi. Yukichi reasoned with him also and reprimanded him, but Takashi only made the situation harder by asking him to let him do the test flight on the second experiment plane.

Miyoshi and the engineers had been greatly impressed by Yukichi's attitude in putting aside all personal matters and laying the blame on Takashi. With renewed vigor they worked on the second plane and soon completed it.

Yukichi wanted to give his brother the chance to redeem his honor, but suppressing this personal feeling, he decided to do the test flight himself. He wanted to put aside all personal feeling and give his life to this test flight which was looked upon by the nation with so much anticipation.

On the day of the test flight Takashi stubbornly refused to go to the aviation field. But he was finally moved by Miyo, who reminded him of Nobuko, the mother of the two brothers. When he rushed to the field, the flight was already on its way.

SUCCESS

The plane seemed to be in fine condition until Yukichi began his vertical turn. Then the engine went wrong, and losing its balance, the plane started falling down sideways. Yukichi attached the testing meter to the parachute and let it fall to the ground. He himself headed toward the field in his plane.

"My brother." With a love even stronger than that of a real brother, Takashi ran toward the overturned plane, from under which Yukichi jumped out safe and sound. Through his composure he had been able to save the plane as well as himself. Struck by Yukichi's greatness and nobility, Takashi could not but feel ashamed of himself.

By the test meter thrown from the air by Yukichi, the defects of the engine became clear, and this led not only to the building of a superb plane with a reformed engine, but also brought to light the fact that the failure of the first plane had not been the pilot's fault. Yukichi thanked his brother with tears in his eyes and on that very day they both went to pray before their mother's grave.

On December 8, of the 2601st year, the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The new model combat plane, Hayabusa that played such an important role on the Southern fronts was the very plane perfected through the efforts of the two brothers, Yugichi and Takashi, and the latter's friend, Miyoshi.

The Hayabusa squadron sped through the tropic skies crowded with American and English Hurricane and Spitfire planes. In the commander-plane sat the gallant figure of Yukichi, again at the front. At the steering wheel of the second plane was the brawny, sunburnt figure of Yukichi's younger brother, Takashi.

Triumph[illegible]ngs
A Toho [illegible]

With the support of the Army Aviatio[illegible]uarters and the Aviation Bureau

Directed by Senkichi Taniguchi, and with [illegible]star cast including Takako Irie, Jo[illegible] Oka, and [illegible]ukida.

Picture on top passed [illegible] Navy Ministry.

Snail Song

Put out your horns for a little,
snail!
The rain falls soft, and the wind
blows warm,
And rustles the leaves of the
bamboo grass.
Put out your horns, ere the
showers pass,
For the rain falls soft, and the
wind blows warm!

Transcience

Komachi

Swift fade the hues of hill and
wold,
Glories of Spring and Fall de-
part,
More evanescent still, behold
The fading blossoms of the
heart!

At Sakusa

(Verse on Gate of Miya-Yaegaki)

On the wild hills that tower to
the sky,
There where they fell,
The dead leaves lie
In rustling heaps piled high,
There the gods dwell

Old Samurai Prayer

May the Springs purely flow
And sickness cease;
May victory crown our House
And treasure-stores increase;
Evil no longer grow,
And all the world know peace!

The Flowers

Outside my dwelling crickets
sing,
Deep in the grass. And on the
lea
The clover-bush is blossoming
In full perfection.—Come and
see

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for
BIG MEN OF SCIENCE
Our New Series

PEOPLE AND SHOPS BRIGHTEN SCENERY

Vendors and Stalls Lend Color And Quaintness to Streets

'GINBURA' IS POPULAR

The real color and atmosphere of the Orient are found in the teeming streets, not only in the strange vehicular traffic but among pedestrians and in the shops. On certain streets, vendors spread their wares every night of the year, as, for example, on the Ginza, the Dogenzaka and Kagurazaka in Tokyo. In other places, the shops follow the festivals of the neighborhood temple and take advantage of the crowded scene. The blaze of lights, the colorful banners, the fascinating stalls full of articles typically Japanese, and the great variety of costumes are all concentrated in a small area.

No code of modern business would ever hold with the sidewalk night dealers. Buying from them is a game of bargaining from start to finish. Those who visit these shops expect to find bargains, and it is no offense, as it is in a regular shop, to beat them down by saying, "O makenasai," or "Please come down." On the other hand, one must keep one's eyes open, for purchases are for cash and all sales are final. The scene is much brighter but less picturesque, now that electric light bulbs have replaced the old-time oil lamps and the pine torch. "Uekiyas" sell cut flowers, potted plants and dwarf trees, carried to the market-place in hand-pulled wagons no larger than pushcarts.

Art curios, canes, umbrellas, household utensils, chopsticks in wood, ivory and lacquer, ceramic wares, and thousands of other articles tempt the passers-by.

The Ginza, a fashionable street by day, draws a popular crowd at night when the sidewalk shops open. During the day great department stores attract many people. The word "Ginbura" has been coined to describe a stroll on this famous street.

In residential sections, mendicant monks are often seen, wearing large woven baskets over their heads. These baskets were originally intended to be put over the heads of criminals in order to shield them from the crowds, and were used as a disguise by roving samurai when out on business of their own; now they have been taken over by the begging monks.

The "amma" or masseur blows a bamboo flute to announce his presence on the street. Massage has been very properly set aside as the work of the blind. Many people are relieved from reheumatic pains by the gentle pounding of the masseur's fists.

Of great service to the community are the various menders who trail their carts about the city. The "geta" man takes the worn, high, rain "geta" and puts on new supports or changes the frayed silk or velvet thong. The pipe mender's cart has a whistle like a peanut vendor's. The umbrella man calls in a minor but hopeful tone. Another tender can fix all the holes in pots and pans or put together broken china.

Kitchen utensils are pulled along, piled high on a handcart and hanging from hooks along a frame. But for overloading a vehicle, the dealer in baskets wins the honors. His pile of woven baskets, brooms and bamboo rakes would fill a small shop. When he sells them, the money seems meager payment for the hours of labor spent in making these common but attractive articles.

Two pet shops that need no signs are the florist and pet shops. Probably the most unusual feature of the flower shop is the large proportion of branches sold. Magnolias, spirea, fruit trees, camellias, japonicas and many others with berries are sold on their branches. They are more in demand than cut flowers.

The pet shops draw more people than any other, especially if birds that speak Japanese are on display. One side of the shop is given over to small animals such as white mice, squirrels, puppies and monkeys. When they raise their voices to join the birds, it sounds like a jungle conclave.

A Portrait

Standing, her beauty holds,
The peony's white loveliness;
Seated, her robe enfolds
Charms that surpass in gracious-
ness
The Botan in its pride;
And when she walks in silk
array,
Abashed the fragile poppies
sway
In slender grace outvied.

One and Many

The current of the stream un-
ceasing flows,
But ever-changing are its waters
cool.
The foam that, lingering, floats
upon the pool
Now vanishes, now swiftly
forms again,
And snow-like drifting on the
surface shews.

APPOINTMENTS MADE FOR CONTROL BODY

Chairman and Other Officials of Rayon and Silk Association Formally Chosen

At the inaugural general meeting of the Rayon and Silk Control Association held at the Greater East Asia Meeting Hall at 1 p.m. Friday, the chairman and other officials of the association were formally appointed. Present at the meeting were Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, Etsusaburo Shiina, Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister, Hiroshi Nishikawa, Chief of the Bureau of Textiles, and a number of high officials from the War and Navy Ministries, as well as a large number of the manufacturers and enterprisers concerned, says the Chugai.

Following a careful study of all matters relative to the enactment of the articles of association, the budget of the association for the first twelve months after its establishment and the method of collecting the expenditure from the member companies, the appointments of chairman and other officials of the association were announced as follows:

Asahiko Karashima (honorary president of the Toyo Rayon Company), President.

Kingo Tsuji (ex-chief of the Foodstuff Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry), Director-in-chief and chief of the General Affairs Bureau.

Kyuichi Ohata (director of the Teikoku Rayon Company), Director and chief of the Rayon Department.

Canichi Ohara (Director of the Showa Industry Company), Director and chief of the Silk Textile Department.

Buhachi Kishi (Engineer of the Commerce and Industry Ministry), Director and chief of the Textile Department.

Shukichi Sagara (Chief of the Business Department of the Oji Paper Mill), Director and chief of the Pulp Department.

Yoshizo Shimamura (Director of the Nitto Spinning Company), Director and chief of the Technical Department).

PRICE CONTROL IN JAVA BROUGHT TO PERFECTION

New Regulations Issued to Consolidate Satisfactory Results Being Achieved

Price control in Java has been brought to perfection by the promulgation under date of October 1 of the Price Control Regulations by the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters on the island reports Domei from Batavia.

By virtue of the ordinance issued on March 8 last by the Japanese military authorities at Batavia, prices on the island were pegged at those prevailing on January 1 last. The price control regulations just issued are aimed at securing the satisfactory results being realized through the ordinance issued in March.

The gist of the new price control regulations runs as follows:

Article 1. Transactions are prohibited in any kind of goods at prices higher than those specified below:

(1) The prices fixed by the Military Administration Headquarters in cases where there are such prices.

(2) The prices existing on January 1 last where the prices are not fixed by the military authorities.

Article 2. No party is authorized to corner the markets or to hold goods in expectation of higher prices.

Article 3. No party is authorized to take any actions which may disturb the control of prices or smooth circulation of goods.

Article 7. Parties who have acted against the price control regulations are liable to fines up to 1,000 guilders.

MERGER OF OIL COMPANIES INTO TEIKOKU REALIZED

Consolidation to Be Conducted At Ratio of 100 Old Equivalent to 9 Shares

The merger of the Dai Nippon Petroleum Company (capitalized at ¥7,500,000 with ¥5,500,000 thereof paid up) and another into the Teikoku Petroleum Company was decided on Wednesday morning when the company held an extraordinary session of shareholders at the Railways Association, Marunouchi, Tokyo, in order to discuss the question relative to the annexation of the two petroleum companies stated above.

The merger of the two petroleum companies, when realized, will increase the capital of the Teikoku Petroleum Company by ¥10,000,000 making it ¥260,000,000 in total.

The merger of the two companies will be conducted at the ratio of 100 old shares of the two companies against nine shares of the Teikoku Petroleum Company and of 50 new shares of the two companies against 27 shares of the Teikoku.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Regional Isolation of Producing Countries Deprives Sugar of International Character; U.S., Britain Suffering From Shortage

The outbreak of the present Great War has robbed sugar, which once constituted one of the most important items of world merchandise, of its international character and the sorry plight in which the United States, the world's greatest consumptive market for sugar, has since been placed reflects clearly the change introduced by the war in the movements of all important "international" commodities.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States had been importing the greater portion of its internal consumption from abroad. During 1941 it imported 70 per cent of its domestic consumption from Cuba (34 per cent), Port Rico (12.5 per cent), Hawaii (11 per cent), the Philippines (9.5 per cent) and Peru (3 per cent), which amounted to 4,646,752 gross tons as against 1,970,065 gross tons produced at home during the same year. Of this total volume, Cuban sugar accounted for 1,869,060 tons, Philippine sugar 1,006,931 tons, Hawaiian sugar 938,037 tons, Port Rico sugar 797,982 tons respectively.

Today when it is impossible for the United States to obtain Philippine sugar, which occupied second place in the list of its sugar imports during last year, and when Hawaiian waters are exposed to the constant menace of the Japanese Navy so that transportation of Hawaiian sugar is full of risks, the only directions in which the United States can look to for supplies with any degree of assurance are Cuba and Port Rico, and in fact it is reported that the Washington Government at the end of last year entered into contract with the Cuban Government for purchase of almost the entire output of that country for the current year.

Quotas Set

The United States Department of Agriculture on January 3 set the total quantity of domestic production and import quotas for the current year at 8,032,074 tons after estimating the domestic consumption for the year to be 6,666,890 tons and taking into account the possible rapid increase in demand for military use in the coming months. This figure represents a considerable expansion over the figures for 1940 and 1941 which were 6,471,361 and 6,851,889 net tons respectively.

On December 31 of last year, that is, only a little over three weeks after the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange announced that time bargains on sugar would be suspended as from that date until further notice. This measure was taken in order to stop free transactions on the open market preparatory to buying up the entire output of Cuban sugar for this year, and in this attempt one could see the worries of the United States over the short supply of this daily commodity which had already come into evidence.

The main cause of the prevailing dearth lies in the war, but the selfish attitude of sugar manufacturers who place personal gain above national interests even at a time when their fatherland is at war is reflected on the administration of the United States. The Congressmen belonging to the sugar bloc have always been opposed to a raise of import quotas, while the sugar beet growers, for fear of possible competition in the post bellum period, have also been expressing their dissatisfaction with the raise of import quotas. Even the legislative party who represent the growers of Indian corn and wheat have been taking the same stand in view of the importance attached to sugar in the production of industrial alcohol. The Government may not as yet be so weak-kneed as to be unable to reject in due course such opposition from a national standpoint, but there is definitely no way at all of overcoming the growing shortage of space, which prevents them from obtaining supplies from abroad enough to meet the rapidly increasing demand at home.

Britain Also Short

The unbalancing of demand-supply relations, of course, is not limited to the United States alone. Britain is unable to import any quantity of sugar from India and the Soviet Union is without any supply from Java. In these countries also the demand for sugar as wartime commodity is rapidly mounting. In the circumstances, the United States, despite its own difficult position, is bound, under the Lease-Lend Act, to extend its helping hand in this respect as well toward both Powers, but it is scarcely able to do so, not only because of the ceaseless activities of the German submarines in the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic waters but also of the shortage of bottoms.

Of the 3,450,000 tons of Cuban sugar contracted for with the Cuban Government at the end of last year, 1,500,000 tons were to go to the Allies including Britain and the Soviet Union, but even the transportation of Cuban sugar on which the United States pins its last hope is not likelv to be effected nearly as smoothly as it desires.

Geographical obstacles constitute another cause for the deficiency of sugar supply in the United States. The fact that all the Cuban sugar manufactories are located north of Baltimore means long and dangerous voyages for sugar transport vessels. As a matter of fact, on account of the relentless attacks by German U-boats, coupled with the necessity of using sugar transport ships for more important military purposes importation of sugar from the various countries facing the Caribbean Sea is rapidly getting more and more difficult.

It is reported that the manufactories in Louisiana are suffering from an acute shortage of raw sugar, and the Commodity Price Control Board instructed all sugar manufacturers in various districts to suspend shipments to Indiana, Illinois and Ohio until September. These steps were needed, we are informed, because there was great fear that the shipments of raw sugar from Cuba and Port Rico would be far below the original estimates and it was imperative to provide against the inevitable reduction of supply.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY FOR E. ASIA PLANNED

Present Japan - China - Mengchiang Council Will Be Expanded, Says Sotaro Ishiwata

The Japan-China-Mengchiang economic council is intended to be expanded to the East Asia Chamber of Economy, declared Sotaro Ishiwata, President of the East Asia Economic Conference, in an interview with the press held Thursday after attending the Peking conference, reports the Asahi.

"For the establishment of the Japan-China cooperative structure, the organization will be expanded," stated Mr. Ishiwata, "and the conference will come to comprise the representatives of all the industrial spheres of Japan and China.

"As an ultimate goal, we aim at the establishment of the East Asia Chamber of Economic with the establishment of the East Asia organization as a kernel. On the realization of the plan the headquarters of the East Asia Chamber of Economy will be installed in Tokyo and the institution will take in the manifold industrial bodies of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity in its membership."

Bill Clearings

October 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	245,876	148,466
Balance	57,897	[illegible]2,087

BRANCH SET UP AT KUCHING

Opening of Development Bank Strengthens Financial Structure

The financial structure in Borneo, in line with the progress of constructive operations, was bolstered with the opening Thursday of the branch of the Southern Regions Development Bank at Kuching, a commercial center in the island, closely on the heels of the recent establishment of the branches by the Yokohama Specie Bank at Kuching, Miri, Sandakan and Jesselton, all leading industrial and commercial cities in Borneo.

In parallel [illegible]e successive opening of [illegible]e monetary organs in Bo[illegible]e amount of bank deposits [illegible]ative population in Borneo [illegible]ased sharply, it was revealed[illegible]

The Dai-Ichi Ginko[illegible]td.

(Formerly The First National [illegible])

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

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A Complete Banking Se[illegible]

Head Office: Tokyo

BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and [illegible]ncipal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen[illegible]huria.

Correspondents:—All important places at ho[illegible]road.

CAMPAIG[illegible] BOOST EFFICIE[illegible]LANNED

Employes t[illegible]oached in Workshops [illegible]ng Officials To Enha[illegible]luctivity

At this ti[illegible] the United States of Ame[illegible]dulging in a pipe dream [illegible]ls on Tokyo merely relying[illegible]r substantial production of [illegible]s, the entire nation of Jap[illegible]fectly united for the positi[illegible]ement of the productive ca[illegible] the country in parallel [illegible]he glorious victories achi[illegible]he Imperial Forces. Inci[illegible] scheme is afoot at the [illegible]ndustrial Association to [illegible] Productive Efficiency Pr[illegible]Movement to last one full [illegible]h presidents and directors [illegible] various key industrial firm[illegible]ng their employes in the [illegible]s, Domei reports.

By way of [illegible]ons for this movement, t[illegible]ic Industrial Association he[illegible]ering at the Greater East [illegible] on October 2 in connection [illegible] contemplated organization o[illegible] of presidents and directors [illegible] out the mission.

Present at t[illegible]g were Welfare Minister [illegible]ko Koizumi, President of [illegible]nning Board Teiichi Suzu[illegible]Minister of Welfare Muret[illegible]ei, President of the Patrio[illegible]rial Association, Hatsusab[illegible]o, Chairman of the same [illegible] Toru Hasegawa and oth[illegible]inent official and leading b[illegible] engaged in key industries.

Welfare [illegible] Speaks

Welfare Mi[illegible]umi spoke as follows at the [illegible]:

"So long as [illegible]etermined to fight to the las[illegible]ve a decisive victory in the [illegible] Greater East Asia, we sho[illegible]n mind that production is [illegible]f paramount importance. I[illegible]mplification of production on [illegible]sts the foundation of [illegible], and it is from this po[illegible]ew that responsible ope[illegible] laborers of factories are i[illegible]und to unite themselves fo[illegible]tive enhancement of produ[illegible]acity. To do this it is abs[illegible]ecessary for responsible op[illegible] factories to engage in self-[illegible] activities in the industrial [illegible]

President H[illegible]he Patriotic Industrial Asso[illegible]spoke as follows:

"Japan's des[illegible] stake in the present war. [illegible]s we are in dead earnest [illegible] this gigantic war to a glori[illegible]lusion, I am perfectly at one [illegible]emier Hideki Tojo when he [illegible] responsible leaders in all [illegible] life should do their respec[illegible]s with faithfulness and en[illegible]."

Need [illegible]zed

President of [illegible]nning Board Suzuki, empha[illegible]e need for a positive move[illegible]he Presidents and boards of [illegible] of the various firms, said[illegible]

"With the co[illegible] of the productivity exp[illegible]rograms will necessarily co[illegible]ht future for our country. [illegible]t remember that Japan w[illegible] victories in the beginning [illegible] the current war, in spite [illegible]adverse 5:5:3 naval ratio im[illegible] our country. With this fa[illegible]nd we must develop the [illegible] gained as a result of our [illegible] so as to enrich our natio[illegible]gth to withstand a 100 ye[illegible] It is for this reason, indeed[illegible] responsible persons conne[illegible] the key industries are l[illegible]n to demonstrate their ca[illegible]wholeheartedly in the sam[illegible]s army commanders on t[illegible] lines."

Domei adds [illegible]rocal speeches were deliv[illegible]he presidents and directors [illegible]ng their personal, positive [illegible] coaching at their respective[illegible]ops.

For Feeding Silkworms

Mulberry leaves being prepared for victualing silkworms. The success of the silkworm raising industry depends on an adequate supply of suitable leaves on which to feed the worms. In Japan there are as many as 276 varieties of mulberry tree, and from these, 71 are selected by local government authorities as model kinds, each having its own special characteristics.

BULLISH ACTIVITIES ARE UNINTERRUPTED

Sharp Gains Feature Transactions in All Sections Of Stock Exchange

Reflecting the tremendous resources of the investing public, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a continued spell of bullish activities yesterday, and sharp gains were registered by miscellaneous wares in both the long-term and short-term sections and by wartime industrials in the spot market.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Rayon scored a skyrocketing advance of ¥7.80, while Tokyo Hemp Yarn Spinning scored a continuous gain of ¥3.30, and Kurashiki Rayon stepped up ¥2.20, N.Y.K., old and new, and Sino-Japanese Cotton Spinning ¥2.10 each, Hakodate Shipbuilding and Japan Oils and Fats, New ¥1.80 each, and Kokura Steel ¥1.70.

The short-term section was likewise rosy. Japan Beer, new hit a new high of ¥80.40, showing a gain of ¥2.20, and Japan Steel Tubing rose ¥1.60.

The spot market was unusually brisk. Japan Precision Machinery bounced up ¥3.50 at one bound, Japan Metallic Industrial, old and new ¥3.00 each, Koito Iron Works ¥2.90, Japan Stainless Industrial ¥2.20, and Karafuto Mining ¥2.00.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	1[illegible].9	150.3	147.6
Do. new (12½)	[illegible].7	96.3	65.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	[illegible].5	81.6	79.5
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	7[illegible].5	74.8	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	1[illegible].0	113.3	113.5
Do. new (37½)	9[illegible].3	96.7	97.9
O. S. K. (50)	10[illegible].7	104.3	105.3
Uraga Shipbuilding) (50)	9[illegible].7	95.2	96.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	10[illegible].0	101.6	102.1
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	7[illegible].0	74.0	74.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	14[illegible].0	143.4	144.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	6[illegible].9	70.2	69.9
Japan Beer (50)	[illegible]	....	113.0
Tropical Ind. (42½)	[illegible].3	45.3	45.6
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	5[illegible].2	50.4	49.9
Asahi Glass (50)	12[illegible].3	129.3	126.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.5	101.0	100.8

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.50	– 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	97.10	– 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.10	– 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.6	30.0	29.4	129.5
N. Y. K., old	112.7	3.2	2.6	112.8
Do. new	97.4	7.8	6.9	97.1
Kanebo Spin.	149.5	9.6	9.4	149.6
Do. new	95.3	5.7	4.8	95.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	83.0	3.0	2.1	82.1
Osaka Stock, new	70.5	0.5	69.6	70.0
Japan Steel Tube	73.2	3.7	3.0	73.0
Japan Oil	80.5	0.6	79.7	80.0
S. M. R.	75.0	5.0	4.7	74.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.1	3.1	2.8	92.8
Toyo Rayon, new	62.7	2.7	2.5	62.5
Japan Beer, new	58.8	60.4	58.5	60.3
Nichiro Fishery	83.8	3.8	3.6	83.8
Japan Fishery, new	48.8	8.8	8.5	....
Japan Sugar, new	75.5	5.5	4.5	74.6
Japan Mining	56.5	7.0	6.4	57.0
Manchou Ind.	58.4	8.5	8.3	58.4

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.

Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.

1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT: T. OKUBO
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ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY GRANTED COLLIERIES

Cabinet Gives Approval to Grant Extra ¥1 Per Ton Proposed By Commerce Ministry

The plan proposed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to accelerate the production and transportation of coal by granting additional Government subsidies of approximately ¥1.00 per ton was given full approval for immediate enforcement Friday, at a regular Cabinet meeting by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Ministers of Communications, Railways, Welfare, and Agriculture and Forestry, reports Domei.

The new subsidies will be enforced during the second half of the fiscal year (October, 1942—March, 1943) and will bring the total to approximately ¥4.11 per ton of coal.

Subsidy to be thus granted to the collieries are to be defrayed from the balance of unused reserve funds now held in trust by the monopoly organization, the Japan Coal Company, while additional funds necessary will be made available out of the national treasury funds.

Improvements Provided

Aside from raising the official purchasing price of coal through the additional subsidies, the proposed plan by the Commerce and Industry Ministry provides for improvements in the living condition of coal miners in every aspect and for improvements in increasing the transportation capacity through better organization of both overland and shipping facilities.

Judging from the unanimous approval given to the plan by the various Ministers at the meeting Friday, equally complete collaboration will be given by the various Ministries concerned in further increasing the production of coal, this being of vital importance in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue.

POSTAL INSURANCE BUREAU GIVES BUSINESS FIGURES

1,199,776 New Contracts Amounting to ¥316,038,494 Signed During August

According to the monthly business report published by the Postal Insurance Bureau for August last, the number of contracts newly signed during the said month was 1,199,776 in number, while the amount insured was ¥316,038,494.

The total number of contracts valid at the end of August last was 62,015,000, while the amount insured was ¥13,641,593,912, showing an increase of 10,917,313 cases involving ¥3,216,914,870.

The number of postal pensions contracted for during August last was 12,833 in number, the entire amount of subscription reaching ¥10,559,241. Meanwhile, the total number of contracts valid at the end of August last was 1,016,489, the annual amount of pension contracted for being ¥116,898,871, reveals the Chugai.

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DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853

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Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1942

Nauseating Hypocrisy

Horrifying news of the almost unbelievable cruelties inflicted upon innocent Japanese nationals by the British authorities continue to pour in. Apparently the policy of barbarous torture is not confined to the United States, home of the third degree and lynching parties, but is the general policy throughout the lands of our enemies. The stories brought back by Japanese repatriates who returned on September 27 on the first exchange vessel from England, India, Burma, Malaya and Singapore serve to add pile upon pile of evidence concerning the inhumanity and hypocrisy of the British.

According to Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information who yesterday recounted several episodes concerning British cruelty which have recently been confirmed, these are only a few samples among countless numbers of other authenticated cases. The appalling accounts beggar description. Probably the most harrowing incidents occurred in camp Purana Quila in Delhi, India, where more than 3,000 Japanese, including 1,000 women and children, were kept crowded together in 400 dilapidated tents set directly on the ground without any flooring and offering inadequate shelter from the wind and rain. Many of the occupants were Japanese residents of Malaya and Singapore who had been taken to this camp with only the tropical clothing which they happened to be wearing when they were arrested. Except for thin cotton blankets which were issued to them, these people had no protection in these drafty tents despite the fact that the temperature at times reached only two degrees above freezing point. Fire for heating was out of the question as the firewood available was insufficient even for cooking purposes.

Insufficient food, frequently stale and worm-ridden, and almost total lack of medical care added to the hardships. Only the most critically ill, when in the last stages of suffering, were taken to a so-called hospital, which was nothing more than an unsanitary makeshift affair. As the result, 70 deaths occurred in this camp. Even in death the Japanese were not free from mistreatment, for the bodies of those who had died were often dissected and mutilated and then, in a partly decomposed and offensively smelling state, turned over to the other internees without explanation as to the causes of the deaths. The lack of medical attention is reported to have continued even on board the exchange vessel proceeding to Lourenco Marques, the British ship's doctors refusing to attend to the Japanese with the statement that their services were reserved only for British nationals.

Many other stories, as for instance those of the internment of Japanese nationals in a prison near Rangoon in a cell so small that the internees were forced to sleep living immovable on their sides on the rough concrete floor, the mistreatment of a Japanese consulate chancellor at Rangoon in a manner flagrantly contrary to international diplomatic practice, the placing of the Japanese consul-general at Singapore in solitary confinement in the Changi Prison which is normally used for the incarceration of only the most dangerous criminals, merely contribute further details to a picture of horror which is painfully clear. Then in addition there were the usual petty abuses which the world had to associate with the lower British colonial officials' treatment of Japanese even in the days before the outbreak of the war, such as illegally confiscating money, watches, shirts, and underclothing in the possession of the Japanese, slitting open their coats and tearing apart their shoes and other senseless acts. And on the voyages of repatriation, on the way to the exchange port of Lourenco Marques, although there were plenty of British soldiers with fixed bayonets on board to watch and restrict the movements of the Japanese, there was on board not a single responsible official of the British Indian Government to look after the care of the Japanese repatriates.

These are acts which must shock and horrify even a world which has become calloused by the succession of brutalities committed by our enemies. War is naturally an unpleasant business. No one expects it to be otherwise. But it is one thing to fight as cleanly and honorably as circumstances will allow and quite another thing to subject innocent civilians to unnecessary and meaningless atrocities. One can understand, although not justify acts of cruelty committed in blind passion by comparatively primitive and elemental races in which the tendency toward atavistic reversion to barbarism is still strong. The British, however, are a people who pride themselves on their civilization, a baseless pretension though that may be. The British are a people who have made a cult of "sportmanship" and "fair play" which they love to claim are something characteristically Anglo-Saxon. Yet, when subjected to a real test, the British have shown a behavior as horrible as that of the most savage people, a behavior which is all the more reprehensible because of their previous lofty pretensions.

"Sportsmanship" and "fair play" are apparently things which are to be talked about in time of peace when Britain is under no strain. They are things about which to boast as long as Britain is fighting weak enemies with no worry about the outcome. But in this present war, the mask has been torn from the face of the wretched hypocrite. Bewildered and maddened by defeats which threaten the very life of their hitherto unassailable empire, the Britons have apparently thrown off the thin veneer of their pretended civilization to reveal their ugly frenzy of desperation. How else can one explain the senseless and revolting malevolence with which British officials have heaped wanton cruelties upon innocent Japanese civilians whose only offense was that they had lived on British soil up until the outbreak of the war doing their best to promote Japanese-British amity until the Anglo-American attitude made a break inevitable? Those who have confidence in their own ultimate victory can afford to be magnanimous. The lack of magnanimity, or even of elemental decency and humanity, on the part of the British is conclusive proof that they are lashing out madly in the throes of their death agony. These British atrocities are a sign of British decadence and of a madness heralding approaching death.

When Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, accused Japan last March before Parliament of atrocities against British prisoners at Hongkong, the world was at a loss to account for the fantastic nature of his unsubstantiated charges. Eden's motives, however, have now become clear. It has now become obvious that the charges were made against Japan as part of a worldwide propaganda campaign to draw attention away from the atrocities which Britain herself was committing against Japanese nationals. It was an attempt on the part of Britain, by clamoring against the Japanese, to drown out the still small voice of her own conscience, which, however atrophied, must have protested against her own guilt. For her crimes, which she was committing the very while Eden was accusing Japan, have been such as should torture the conscience and wring the soul of any being who can claim to be human. In the light of these facts, the phrase which Anthony Eden himself made famous—"nauseating hypocrisy"—can apply to nothing so well as to Britain's own attitude.

A Year Ago Today

October 6, 1941
From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

That the Rooseveltian Government is plunging America head-long into the war is easily discernible by the comments made by the Berliner Boersen Zeitung and carried here by the Transocean News Service today. The Paper declares: "As the prohibition of United States citizens to use the vessels of belligerents was provided for by Congress in order to keep the United States out of the war, so now it is rescinded by the Roosevelt Government by the act of putting United States citizens on British vessels." Thus it can be easily seen that Roosevelt is purposely staking the lives of United States citizens in order to conduct thereafter atrocity propaganda to win the American people over in favor of American entry into the war.

* * *

Japanese scientists are keeping pace with the demands of modern wartime industrial progress. This statement was further attested today by the report in the Miyako of a recent discovery made by Professor Seiichi Ishikawa of the Tokyo Literature and Science University. A new lubricant oil which has a high-degree viscocity and good stability is the contribution of this professor to the industrial world. The authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, commenting on this new process stated, "This process can soon be industrialized and it will greatly augment the productive capacity of all materials along this line."

Letters [illegible] the Japan Times Advertiser

CHAIN OF VIC[illegible] WON

More Spectacular [illegible]opments Are in [illegible]

To the Editor:

Ten months ha[illegible]d since Japan gave her [illegible]swer to the arrogant an[illegible] Anglo-American powers [illegible]ught to force her into sub[illegible] with the now-shattered-ABC[illegible]pan had exhausted every p[illegible]neans at the disposal of a[illegible]specting nation in an attemp[illegible]uade the British and the[illegible]ans to abandon their effo[illegible]angulate her economically [illegible]rcle her militarily. She [illegible]nt two special missions t[illegible] for the purpose of re-esta[illegible] friendly economic relations [illegible] Netherlands East Indies. [illegible] Batavia Government, egge[illegible]y their Anglo-American [illegible] refused to agree to any re[illegible]plan.

She had sent Am[illegible] Nomura to Washington w[illegible] exerted every effort in a[illegible]t to get America to rectify[illegible]stile attitude. Later Am[illegible] Kurusu was dispatched in[illegible] effort to stave off war in [illegible]fic. The Japanese Diet had [illegible] Governmental and Parl[illegible] spokesmen alike re-emp[illegible]nd made it unmistakably [illegible]at Japan could not tolera[illegible]prevailing situation in the [illegible] long. It was a situation [illegible] to her honor and right t[illegible]

Misinterpreted [illegible] Efforts

Apparently th[illegible]l States foolishly interpre[illegible]n's peaceful efforts as sign[illegible]kness, for they were blocke[illegible]erican insistence on the m[illegible]e of principles which were [illegible]urpose of keeping a large [illegible] a fertile field for Anglo-A[illegible] economic exploitation, and [illegible]e answered by embargoes [illegible]y threats from haughty Am[illegible]pokesmen of the Knox and [illegible]ype. And all the time, the [illegible]ates, Britain and their Pa[illegible]lites kept strengthening the[illegible] position on this side of [illegible]. Re-enforcements in m[illegible]raft, and warships were be[illegible]ntrated at vital points form[illegible]g around Japan—from Dut[illegible]or in the north, down thr[illegible]waii, Midway, Wake, Gua[illegible]kong, the Philippines, Mala[illegible] the East Indies, south to A[illegible]

It would have [illegible]id to suppose that Japan[illegible] meantime had not been [illegible]ppropriate precautionary m[illegible] As a chance for a pea[illegible]lement of Pacific problems [illegible] slimmer and slimmer and[illegible] military preparations of [illegible]D powers against Japan be[illegible]ensified, it was only natura[illegible]se precautionary measures [illegible] have been increased and ex[illegible] Thus when it became clea[illegible]thing but force would rem[illegible]ABCD ring of encirclement, J[illegible]s in a position to smash [illegible]ho dared thwart the fulfil[illegible] her legitimate claims.

Our Sta[illegible]g

Japan had com[illegible] face with a situation whe[illegible]itude and the actions of [illegible]D powers made continued [illegible] the Pacific incompatible [illegible] national existence and ho[illegible] had to be sacrificed. Wou[illegible]ternational moralists of en[illegible]ntries denounce Japan f[illegible] subsequent decision, but it is[illegible]niable fact that their countr[illegible] that matter any country, [illegible] be at war if peace were its [illegible] objective Japan started on [illegible] of Greater East Asia to pro[illegible]hing more dear than peace, [illegible] to live and to uphold her p[illegible]d she was not going to le[illegible]ted States and Britain stra[illegible] into submission and thus [illegible] way open for complete A[illegible]ican hegemony over East A[illegible]

But when Japa[illegible] and strike hard she did, s[illegible]forced not only to break [illegible]BCD ring but uproot the i[illegible] the avaricious Anglo-Ame[illegible]wers from this part of th[illegible] and thus clear the path f[illegible]onstruction of a Greater Eas[illegible] Prosperity Sphere.

The six month[illegible]ave followed Japan's decla[illegible]war has indeed transforme[illegible]rld. Wake, Guam, Hongkong[illegible]gapore are ours. Vast stre[illegible] territory—the Philippines[illegible], Borneo, Java, Sumatra, [illegible]r our control. And with[illegible]ole-hearted cooperation of B[illegible]atriots who fought so vali[illegible]ngside our men, we have d[illegible] British and Chungking tro[illegible] of Burma. We have done t[illegible]ut weakening one bit o[illegible] in China, Manchoukuo an[illegible]iang.

Sea [illegible]

At sea, with [illegible] swoop our Navy utterly d[illegible] the United States Fleet at [illegible]rbor. This was followed [illegible]ar-reaching victories off th[illegible] Malaya in the Java Sea, o[illegible] and in the Coral Sea, of[illegible] and the Solomons; vic[illegible]h established our suprema[illegible]he western Pacific and the [illegible]dian ocean. Today our [illegible]e speedily closing in on C[illegible] from east and west, Aus[illegible]ds exposed, the British position in India is threatened, and at this very moment our combined forces are making progress in their campaign in the Aleutian and Solomons region.

Looking back over the epoch-making events of the war so far, it seems incredible that only ten months have passed since the outbreak of the struggle. How Japan within this short space of time, as one writer puts it, "reduced some of the world's mightiest fortresses, defeated and captured almost intact some of the most highly-touted armies in the world, plunged hundreds of miles with mechanized equipment through hitherto impenetrable jungles and impassable swamps, annihilated whole fleets of different enemies in various far-separated seas in a three dimensional co-ordination of land, sea, and air forces in a complex jigsaw puzzle operations spread out over half the surface of the globe", is an unparalleled marvel of military science.

Our Strong Industries

These successes have even surprised the Japanese people. So it is easy to imagine the surprise of our enemies at the great military strength Japan has revealed. In the face of this strength, all they can say is that their productive power and resources will ultimately win the war. They should know that it is not so much the quantity of war equipment produced that wins wars as how it is used. And we wonder if they have taken into full consideration the possible strength of Japanese industries, which not only dot her land but are spread over the sprawling expanse of Manchuria industries capable of producing anything basically necessary for the successful prosecution of war from special submarines to giant dreadnaughts, from trim fighters to huge bombers—all unsurpassed in quality. Possibly the day is not far off, when the enemy, to his great dismay, shall discover that his underestimation of Japan was not limited to military strength but that it also included industrial strength.

Then what about resources. But now with the extension of our control over the entire South Seas area, we are depriving the British and the Americans of the very same materials they sought to deprive us of. Consequently, we have not only rounded out and strengthened our own war economy but seriously weakened theirs.

For the first time in months, children in my neighborhood are playing with rubber balls. Until a short time ago, they had to be content with balls made of substitute material which neither lasted long nor bounced well. High is the glee of these children as they bounce their genuine rubber balls on the side-walks. The fact that Japanese children can play with rubber balls does not in itself, perhaps mean much. But the fact that Japan can afford to distribute rubber balls to children at a time when other powers are becoming frantic over their rubber problem is of the greatest significance. It is a good example of how favorable Japan's position has become in relation to raw materials.

Occupation of numerous islands and vast stretches of territory in the southwestern Pacific area has given Japan not only access to vital raw materials, but also a long line of strategic positions which form a protective ring of steel around her. As these positions will be defended by men and equipment that have already proved themselves superior on the field of battle, it is easy to imagine the fate that will befall any who would dare try to penetrate it.

As the eleventh month of the War of Greater East Asia unfolds, this is the position of Japan. Japan whose people are convinced of the righteousness of their cause and bound together in unflinching loyalty. Militarily, economically, and spiritually, Japan is prepared to fight until the United States and Britain and their satellites go down to miserable defeat, until they shall never be able to extend their grasping hands into this part of the world again.

TAKASHI INOUE

October 4

NEW BOOK JUST OUT

Is Published in Memory of Taka'asa Mitsui

To the Editor:

Many readers of the Japan Times Advertiser will be interested, I am sure, in the recent private publication of "Taka'asa" in memory of the late Taka'asa Mitsui, heir to Baron Takakimi Mitsui, who passed away last fall. It is a beautiful two volume edition printed on fine grade paper in octavo size and contains well over 800 pages of articles by relatives and friends paying tribute to the deceased. One of the volumes contains collections of literary pieces, paintings and photographic records by this young Mitsui who took deep interest in cultural activities. It is interesting also to note that this volume contains a clipping from the Japan Times Advertiser telling how he won the 1941 Karuizawa tennis tournament sponsored by the Japan Times. Like all youths of the country, he was intrinsically interested in aircraft and the book reveals clearly how he took up this subject. The two volumes are a fitting tribute to one of the well-known members of the younger set of the capital and they show the deep parental love, warm friendly feelings, especially the painstaking care of his uncle, Mr. Takasumi Mitsui who undertook the difficult task of compilation.

A TOKYO SUBSCRIBER

October 3.

JUSTIFIES HIS ATTITUDE

Dutch Government Was Merciless Toward Indonesians

To the Editor:

I was asked from several sides, how it was that I could write against the Dutch in Indonesia, in view of the fact that I am Dutch-born myself. It was even insinuated that I am a Jew probably, so that I had no sympathy with the country of my birth.

Again, my attitude has nothing to do with the decision of the former Netherlands Indies Government, which banished me from the country. There is nothing personal in it. Holland is Europe, and Indonesia is Asia. And I have never been able to understand how a European country could claim rights of over-rule and mastership in Asia.

To put it still clearer, the Dutch, at present, the world over, hope and pray for the liberation of their country, Holland. How is it, then, that they cannot understand that the Indonesians, in the same way, hope, pray, and work for the liberation of their soil, Indonesia?

Nothing Illogical

There is nothing illogical in my attitude. If patriotism is a virtue of a Dutchman, it is also a virtue of an Indonesian. But in colonial countries patriotism is considered a crime. A "colonial subject," be he Indian, Burmese, Indonesian or Singalese, is liable to punishment if he shows love for his own country. Patriotism is a sin, is treason, is a crime. Why?

The Asiatic peoples did not call the Europeans, and neither did the Africans. India had no common frontiers with England. Indonesia had no common frontiers with Holland. Border incidents were impossible. The East-Asiatics did not encroach upon any treaty rights as regards borders. The Europeans had no reason to fight in them. What the Europeans did, whether they were English, Dutch, or any other nation, they did wrong. I hate wrong, and that is why I can write against, and even condemn the Dutch and their rule in Indonesia.

When the English in America understood that Great Britain was wrong in her treatment of her colonies, they revolted against their own country. Does this mean that Washington, Jefferson, and others, have gone down in history as traitors? Even the English themselves do not consider them such.

Have Committed Crime

The Dutch have done wrong in East Asia. If the Japanese had not broken up Dutch rule and exploitation, the wrong would have been continued. These Dutch lacked common honesty. They tried to defend their colonial policy by volumes and volumes filled with beautiful words. When reading those books one may ask whether it was boasting or apologizing. It was neither; what the Dutch rulers of Indonesia wanted, was nothing but an alibi, something that could serve as a reason for their deeds, for their resistance against the Nationalist Independent Movement of the Indonesians.

It has been the same over the whole of Asia and Africa. The history of the colonization of those parts of the world by the whites, is a history of blood and tears. The United States of America was founded on the blood of the Red Indians, against whom a war of annihilation was waged, in the same way as the British did against the natives of Australia and New Zealand. Colonization of the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, of India, of Africa, etc., has been the great unforgivable crime, the one unpardonable sin, of the West during the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. To see this, to admit this, to condemn this, has nothing whatever to do with the country where one is born.

Many years ago I adopted Indonesia as my country, and Indonesia adopted me as her son. Every member of my family was born there or in Japan. The Dutch in Indonesia taught me, that liberty is something worth fighting for, but when I opened my mouth for the freedom of the Indonesian people, they sent me into exile. Hundreds and hundreds of fighters for Indonesian independence died in the swamps of New Guinea, where a fatherly government has sent them. It is not I who is lacking in loyalty but they who are lacking in sense of justice; and also in logic (which is worse still).

REV. W. JOSIAS VAN DIENST

October 1.

The Imperial Navy — Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves

Widespread Activities of Japanese Submarines

The Fleet Air Arm of the Imperial Japanese Navy has indeed achieved brilliant successes in this War of Greater East Asia, but we would be committing a great injustice if we permitted ourselves to be blinded by these outstanding victories to the effective operations of the Japanese Submarine Fleet or to underestimate the value of this submarine warfare.

The submarines, maintaining closest cooperation with the naval surface craft and with the air force, contributed greatly to the unparalleled record of naval victories during the past months. They operated with unrelenting perseverence in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans and sank or captured thousands of tons of enemy warships, transports and supply vessels.

The chief asset of these undersea craft is their ability to cruise silently and out of sight, and the Japanese submarine crews utilized this advantage to the utmost and made daring attacks upon the mainland of the United States as well as upon other enemy bases, and this was most effective in bringing home the fear of war and the panic of insecurity into the hearts of the enemy population.

Raid on Manila

On the outbreak of hostilities the Special Attack Flotilla pierced the heavily-guarded Pearl Harbor to co-operate with the Navy Air Force in disabling the bulk of the United States Pacific Fleet. On the following day a solitary Japanese submarine made a daring raid into Manila Bay and sank a 15,000-ton American troop ship.

And, another unit of the Japanese submarine fleet was directly instrumental in setting the stage for the annihilation of the backbone of the British Far Eastern Fleet in the Battle off the Malay Coast, when the mighty Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sent to the bottom.

The first hint of the coming of this momentous naval engagement was on the afternoon of December 9, just one day after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Simultaneously with the beginning of hostilities Japanese submarines had been dispatched to the east coast of Malaya, where they maintained vigilant patrols to cover the landing of Japanese troops in north-eastern Malaya.

One undersea craft, operating far down the coast, had just come through a rough squall which had obliterated all visibility, when suddenly through his periscope the keen-eyed submarine commander sighted two black spots on the horizon. This was at 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon of December 9. Watchful eyes saw the spots gradually grow larger until they achieved the form of two warships sailing in a northward course in a single file. Carefully studying the silhouettes the commander recognized the two vessels as the highly-vaunted Prince of Wales and Repulse, two mighty British battleships which had been rushed to Singapore earlier that month to bolster the strength of the British Asiatic fleet.

Take Battle Stations

The submarine commander ordered his men to their battle stations, and an exhilirating tension of challenging two such formidable opponents spread through the submarine. The widely-publicized fame of the invulnerability of the Prince of Wales, only recently the meeting place of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, leaders of two enemy countries, only heightened the determination of the crew. The two battleships must be destroyed—this thought rang in the minds of all.

All men were at their battle-stations in readiness for the attack. A single command, and the deadly torpedoes would be on their mission of destruction. Tight-lipped men attended to their duties as the submarine slid forward through the waters toward the enemy.

But, suddenly a squall broke, and visibility was reduced to less than 100 meters. Bitter disappointment was plainly visible on the faces of the crew when they learned that attack was impossible.

At last the skies cleared once again, but the two enemy warships had disappeared. Deep and intense was the disappointment of all the crew; but they were not willing to give up hope, and at top speed the submarine sped in the likely direction of the enemy battleships in the hope of coming upon them once more.

Sight Ships Again

For two hours the submarine proceeded at full speed on the surface, searching for the enemy formation, and unerringly she finally came upon the object of her search. At 6:30 o'clock that afternoon she came across the two battleships. Again, all was made in readiness for the attack. Torpedoes were loaded into their tubes, and the gunners, waited only for the order to fire.

The submarine proceeded to approach within firing range of the two unsuspecting warships. These were sailing towards the north when they suddenly made a complete reverse turn, but in a short while they again resumed their original northward course.

As the submarine neared the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and readied itself for immediate attack unexpectedly two British planes appeared in the distance and headed northward towards the two warships.

Immediate submersion was necessary to avoid being sighted off the battleships, for to keep its periscope above the water would mean a telltale streak through the waves which would be quickly spotted by the patrolling aircraft which obviously were on duty to guard against the possibility of any surprise attack.

The chagrin of the Japanese seamen was great. Once again they had to see their foe slip out of danger. Night fell, and observation of the ships became impossible.

On December 10 another submarine, warned to be on the watch for the approach of the two huge warships of the enemy fleet sighted them and at once sent a wireless message reporting the presence of the vessels. Anxiously waiting pilots, all keyed up for this moment, clambered into their planes and took off in the direction of the battleships. There was no time to waste, and the long-awaited opportunity to attack the main strength of the East Asiatic Fleet of the highly-renowned British Navy, had finally arrived. All the trying, exhausting days of training, all the sacrifices and sufferings in the face of hostile pressure by foreign countries were to be wiped away by the achievements of this day.

Resolved to Sink Ships

Not a single man gave any thought of returning safely to his base. Every man was determined to give his life rather than come back with his objective of destroying the enemy unattained.

It was 1:48 o'clock in the afternoon when the first attack was directed at the Repulse, the massive battle-cruiser of the British Navy. Dive-bombers went screaming into power dives and released their torpedoes from point-blank range despite the fiery streams of anti-aircraft fire. Successive hits scored on the steel sides of the warships threw up flames of fire and rained a deadly hail of splinters and wreckage over the Repulse, and finally a cooly-laid torpedo into the heart of the vessel caused the explosion of the powder magazine, and with the blast after blast of detonations the Repulse broke amidship and slipped quickly beneath the waves.

The Prince of Wales, zig-zagging furiously to escape the onslaught of the shower of bombs from high-flying bombers and of torpedoes from low-diving torpedo-planes, was utilizing even its big guns to supplement the continuous fire of its pom-poms and machine-guns. But, in vain, for the valiant pilots of the attacking planes broke through that fiery screen and blasted holes in the mammoth warship which soon began to flounder and then settled deeper and deeper into the water, until finally it slid to the bottom of the sea.

The welcomed report of the sinking of the two ships was received by the submarine at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 11, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Co-Prosperity Sphere and Racial Problem, Advance of the Construction of Greater East Asia, Rural Pacification Movement and Upbringing of the National Government of China, Present Phase of World War, British Control Over India, Industry and Resources of India, Leaders of the Independence Movement, Inspection on Struggle of Soviet Russia, Three Envoys sent to Nanking, Discussions on Instruction and Culture of Southern Regions, New Movement of Chinese Communist Party, Upon Returning from America, and Before and After the Outbreak of the War in New York.

Kogyo Gensei, Vol 11, No. 6 June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Industrial Investigation Department of the Tokyo University of Engineering. A detailed list, covering statistics in the past several years, is given of the conditions of production, trade, merchandise prices, stock, industrial plans and labor, business enterprises and the money market of Japan and foreign countries.